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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele


U. S. Asks No Jingo Naval Talk

Yugoslavia Has Mixed Cabinet

Tobacco Growers Vote Control

Hitler Honors Sisto Rescuers

Philippines Must Plan Defense

Youth Does Not Fear Future


CALMNESS and confidence characterize the attitude of Washington as Japan's denunciation of the naval treaty is awaited. Officials express the hope that no sensational outbursts by self-appointed spokesmen will greet the announcement Tokyo has been preparing for months. Jingoistic statements can create more real concern than Japan's act. France issues an official denial of the rumor that it is preparing to denounce the naval treaty on its own account. France says it is merely mapping out provisions it believes a new treaty should embrace. The present treaty will hold for two years after denunciation—In two years, Washington feels, it should be possible to discover a navy limiting method on which nations can agree.

¶ Yugoslavia hears new Premier Bogoleub Yevtitch declare friendship and conciliation will be his policy in both internal and external affairs. Three days of negotiation fail to fill the Cabinet with leaders of banned opposition parties, so the former Foreign Minister whose triumph at Geneva was slighted by his adversaries fills the portfolios with his personal friends. Racially they are nine Serbs, three Croats, one Slovene and one Moslem. The Government may be temporary—But it essays transition from dictatorship to constitutional regime.

¶ American tobacco growers vote by a majority apparently exceeding 90 per cent to have crop control continued for another year. The almost unanimous vote is the reply of growers in Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Missouri and Ohio to the AAA's statement that the provisions of the Kerr-Smith Act would be extended on a 75 per cent vote. Last week the cotton growers voted nine to one to have cotton control continued. Emergency has its necessities—But in each instance an industry's insiders are being permitted to kill off competition and vote themselves a supported monopoly.

¶ Cuxhaven, Germany, witnesses the unexpected honoring of recent heroes of the seas. The Hamburg-American liner New York comes into port with the crew of 16 Norwegian sailors rescued from the sinking freighter Sisto under extraordinary circumstances by its lifeboat crew. Thousands of citizens wait all night on the docks to cheer Captain Kruse and his brave men. But the unexpected occurs when Chancellor Hitler arrives by special train to make Captain Kruse a Commodore and to honor his crew—Tremendous applause, in which the whole world joins.

¶ Washington sees children of 15 nations radio their Christmas greetings, first in English and then in their own tongues, to the children of the world. The youthful speakers are the sons and daughters of European, Latin-American and Oriental diplomates accredited to the United States. Each is heard in his own country, but several have special greetings for American youth. Young Prince Antoine de Ligne of Belgium is complimentary and to the point—"American boys and girls are what you call swell," he declares.

¶ The Philippines' Constitutional Convention is warned by Senator Tydings of Maryland that the independence his bill gives has its price. It is well, he says in a Manila address, that the law provides a 10-year transition period to cushion against economic dislocation. Also, the Philippines must build up and prepare to maintain its own defense—Up to now the United States has footed that sizable protection bill.

¶ Germany sees a Cologne court confirm dismissal of Prof. Karl Barth from Bonn University for refusing to take an unconditional oath of loyalty to Chancellor Hitler. Professor Barth wished to add "in so far as I, an Evangelical Christian, can be held responsible." According to the court's decision, the Hitler oath, which is to be applied to all pastors, may not even contain the clause, "in so far as obedience to God allows." State oaths are likely to be uncompromising in their form—The American oath binds the new citizen to bear arms irrespective of his religion or his conscience.

¶ Boston hears President Frank P. Speare of Northeastern University poise and answer the ancient question, "Watchman, what of the night?" In his Christmas message to the students he finds troubled souls asking what the future holds for nations and for individuals. Is civilization declining toward chaos? In spite of the apprehension of their elders, President Speare says, youth marches on. "Alert, ambitious, cool and determined, youth prepares to climb the heights and to establish a better social order than the one it inherited"—"Courage, confidence and reliance on divine power are irresistible."

## Crustless Bread Eliminates Waste

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

THERE will be no crusts to cut off the toast when a new loaf, evolved by bakers here, is put onto the market.

The loaf is baked with high-frequency apparatus, which bakes the loaf by means of electrical currents generated inside the dough. Thus the loaf is baked from inwards.

It is claimed that this loaf will eliminate considerable waste. It will be possible to make sandwiches without throwing much of the bread away, thus permitting bigger sandwiches.

## Arizona Urges Townsend Plan On Government

### Old-Age Pension Backed in Memorial to President and Congress

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 22—Arizona, youngest state in the Union, is the first to commend officially the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan. At the third special session of its eleventh Legislature, both houses joined in memorializing the President and Congress to pass the Townsend Bill.

"It is clearly apparent," says the Memorial, "that so long as the general populace of the nation has no buying power, any effort to stimulate trade or industry must of necessity be sporadic in its nature and in the end a failure as has been repeatedly proved. . . . We would call your attention to a measure of proposed legislation which we believe would meet the nation's needs and give immediate relief to all who need. . . . It does not contemplate any changes in the set-up of our Government or the establishment of any new departments. . . .

**Present Burdens Cited**

"Available records indicate the following burdens now borne by citizens of the United States, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 28 states cost and upkeep of poor houses with 775,000 inmates | $2,500,000,000 |
| All forms of relief work | 36,000,000,000 |
| Cost of all forms of crime | 18,000,000,000 |
| Cost to labor by reason of lower wages and loss of time (1932) | 25,000,000,000 |
| Loss by strikes (1927) days | 37,800,000 |
| Loss to trade and industry unknown, but appalling. | |

"1930 census gives 10,300,000 citizens, who by reason of age would be entitled to this pension, with a probable 2,300,000 whose income is in excess of the $200 per month pension.

"That, with the retirement of 5,000,000 of the remaining 8,000,000 from gainful occupations there would at once be created openings for approximately 5,000,000 men. That the regular expenditure of $200 per month throughout the year creates a new job—with 8,000,000 men expending regular $200 per month, there would be 8,000,000 more new jobs created, which would absorb 13,000,000 of the $15,000,000 and thus practically re-establish normal employment.

**Ready in 90 Days**

"That this whole condition could be brought about in 90 days' time. That this re-employment of labor would greatly reduce the amount now being expended for relief. It would also reduce crime, and would wipe out the entire loss to labor by reason of unemployment. . . .

"Wherefore, your memorialist prays that you examine carefully into all merits of the aforesaid Townsend Old Age Pension Plan and that you devote to it your most searching analysis of its merits, and if you find, as we believe you will, that this plan has to its credit all the merit that we claim for it, that your Honorable body will at once enact it into law, to the end that industry and trade may be placed at normal; that labor may have a chance to earn its wage, that the general morale of the country may be restored and want and suffering driven from our land."

## Bingham Feels Sure Of European Peace

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—The hope that nations will agree ultimately on some method of reducing armaments as the best insurance for peace was expressed today by Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Arriving from London today on the liner Empress of Britain, the Ambassador was optimistic concerning the prospects of peace in Europe for the next five years.

"I think that Europe has not forgotten the horrible effects of the last war," he said. "Many factors indicate that peace is more stable in Europe now than it has been."

These factors, he explained, were the League of Nations' handling of the recent Hungarian-Yugoslav difficulty and "the expert management of the Saar plebiscite."

## 'Friend of Americas' Wins Honors for Amity Efforts

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Pan-American School here last night honored Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union at Washington, extending him its recognition of his "distinguished and constructive service in the cause of Pan-Americanism and in furthering international co-operation and mutual understanding between the American republics."

## Massachusetts Jury Freedom Assists 'Fixer'

### Letting Jurors Roam in Corridors Facilitates Bribery Attempts

### Two Cases Coincide

Responsibility for the attempted bribery of the jury foreman handling the Boston Elevated holdup case was today laid by Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex district attorney, directly at the door of "an old Massachusetts custom" that permits jurors in important criminal cases to wander at large, openly subject to the intimidation of professional jury fixers.

In the Elevated trial, the judge is alleged to have rejected a proposal by the jury foreman for a "locked" jury because of the costs entailed in keeping the jury so guarded. The falseness of this economy is evident, Mr. Bushnell said, in the present incident, for, he explained, the State must now shoulder the added costs of a new trial.

**Search Started at Once**

Machinery was immediately set in motion today by District Attorney William J. Foley to trace the two men who allegedly approached the jury foreman, Carl W. Lawson of Malden, with an offer of $500 for a "not guilty" verdict against the three persons on trial in connection with the Elevated holdup of a few weeks ago.

Mr. Bushnell's indictment was made essentially against the "old Massachusetts custom" of unlocked juries and not against the judge in this particular case who only followed in line with a widely accepted trend of judicial action.

"It is true," Mr. Bushnell declared, "that there is expense entailed in keeping a jury under proper surveillance. But which is it going to be, standing the costs of protecting juries or permitting the flagrant miscarriage of justice by inviting intimidation of our jurors?"

**Another Case on Trial**

A coincidence that attorneys in the Elevated case did not overlook was that yesterday's attempted bribery occurred on the same floor and in the same building where just a few doors away the Supreme Court was conducting the jury-fixing trial of Lowell A. Barberry, attorney.

An organized gang is believed to be throwing its weight behind the attempt to bribe jurymen in the Elevated trial. For that reason, Mr. Bushnell questioned the wisdom of the judge in permitting the jurymen to roam about the corridors.

Time and time again, the district attorney declared, he has urged that juries be locked up in all cases which carry with them the suspicion that jurors might be approached by "fixers."

**Bar Committee Formed**

The extent to which jury-fixing has gone in the Commonwealth is indicated in the formation of a committee by the Boston Bar Association, now studying plans to revamp state laws. According to members of this committee, today, the chief defense to be made against jury-fixing will be to improve the caliber of jurors by improving the system of jury selection.

In murder cases, Mr. Bushnell explained, juries are kept under proper guard. But in Massachusetts particularly, he said, the judges do not grasp the import of protecting juries against a modern banditry that stands in the background of the most important criminal cases.

## Heave-ho! and a Christmas Carol

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTBOURNE, Eng.—It takes an "old salt" to sing a good song well—so sailors say. And Eastbourne mariners add that it takes six "old salts" to sing a good song six times as well.

But these south coast mariners are not singing a song of the masts—they would need no script for that. They are, truth to tell, singing carols.

And if, inquisitive, the stranger asked Murphy why they were singin' at all in the daytime, with their boats on the beach, he would reply that invariably when it is too rough they sing.

And George would add, "And you can't sing sea chanties without being in ship."

"And Christmas is near," Herbert would add.

"So we practice our carols," Harry would explain.

The other two would not join the conversation. Pat would give a good low note, while Dan would call, "One, two—" And the stranger just had to join in.

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## LaGuardia Firm On Power Plant For City's Needs

### Plan Hinges on Meeting Federal Requirements for Needed Loan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Mayor LaGuardia is pressing forward today on plans that will "supply all the power and light New York City needs," and as soon as the plans can be drawn, he will submit them to the Federal Public Works Administration for approval.

"I have in mind a municipal power system that will supply all the power and light the city needs, and no overture from the private companies can have the slightest effect in deflecting the Administration from its purpose," the Mayor declared. "Of course," he added, "I am assuming that my colleagues on the Board of Estimate will go along with me, but on that score I have not the slightest doubt."

It seemed obvious, therefore, that the adventure in municipal ownership and operation in this important field of public utilities now hinged solely on the ability of Mayor LaGuardia to prepare plans and specifications for a system, for the construction of which the Federal Government was willing to advance the money.

**Action in New Jersey**

Following the LaGuardia lead, several New Jersey municipalities are preparing to embark on similar enterprises, it was learned here

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## Stall to Curley Plans Looms Boston Assured Opera Season Strikes Nearing a Settlement

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And a Few Other Points in New England**

### Curley Plan Opposed

Indications that Governor-Elect Curley's plans may come in violent conflict with the laboriously constructed machinery of the Massachusetts state government were revealed today.

Specifically the Governor-Elect's costly building and housing program is meeting opposition from the State Commission of Administration and Finance. On reliable authority it was learned today that this commission will use all its influence to block large expenditures such as are proposed by the Governor-Elect.

But the Governor-Elect appears determined to override all opposition, for, he explains, he is absolutely committed by previous promises to put through a generous building program. To Governor Ely's office yesterday came Charles A. Howard, chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance. Apparently there were differences, but not unalterable ones, according to Mr. Curley, who expressed his hope that they would both soon see "eye to eye."

Thus it appears that the Governor-elect as Governor may find himself in conflict with the same kind of body with which he differed as Mayor of Boston. The Boston Finance Commission is designed to supervise and check on the administration of Boston. The State Commission of Administration and Finance does substantially the same job for the State only it is an integral part of the government. The Governor-elect is now in an open break with the Boston Finance Commission, and it appears that differences have arisen between Mr. Curley and the State Commission.

### Grand Opera Coming

Bostonians were today definitely assured of a week's visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company next spring. Just as the Opera from New York today announced a sold-out house for its brilliant premiere and reported a more lively run on the box office than the depression years have yet seen—Boston heard that the list of guarantors for the Boston season was complete.

On April 1, immediately after the closing of the New York season, the company will begin in Boston a series of six evening performances and two matinees. Although some had expressed the hope that the season would be longer than the single week of last year, it was said that the risk to the guarantors for a longer period might be too great.

Two operas new to Boston will be set before critical eyes and ears, according to present plans. The repertoire has not yet been determined beyond that point. It may well be that the relative success of several new works during the New York season will determine which shall come to Boston.

According to the Boston Opera Association, only the long list of guarantors could make the season possible and Boston has them to thank for its chance to hear many of the world's leading singers. When the sables and minks and dress suits file into the Opera House boxes next April, it is hoped that the public will have supported the performance so heavily that no payments on the guarantee will be necessary.

### Gorman Enters Strike

All threads in the Southbridge strike controversy were today converging on a meeting at Webster, called for Sunday. There the strikers will meet with Francis Gorman, national vice-president of the National Textile Workers' Union. At that time, the strikers will either continue their stand for their full demands, or will turn toward a compromise.

Meanwhile, the 690 workers at the Hamilton Woolen Company's 106-year-old mill who refused to join the strike, took one more step to bring pressure to bear on the mill owners. They asked the Board of Selectmen for full protection to both employer

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## War Department Against U. S. Going Into Arms Trade

### Prefers to Put Reliance in Private Firms for Assured Supply

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—If the Senate Munitions Committee decides to recommend nationalization of the arms industry as its solution to the evils it has uncovered, it will have to oppose the War Department.

With the approval of George H. Dern, Secretary of War, the department yesterday sent the committee a lengthy memorandum unalterably opposing government monopoly of munitions manufacture. It favors its own plan for industrial mobilization of private manufacture in case of war.

The committee spent the past week before adjourning for the holidays pointing out the possibility of profiteering and delays under the War Department's scheme.

When the defense was received, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman, said that the committee was further prepared to shoot the plan "full of holes" and would proceed to do so as soon as Congress provides more money for continuing the investigation.

**To Make Report**

He intends to lay before the Senate a report of the committee's work during the last six months as soon as it convenes in January and ask for more funds to enable inquiry into war financing, ship building and other war activities.

War Department officials, in the memorandum submitted through Col. Charles T. Harris, who is acting as adviser to the committee, said they were convinced that "in the event of war American industry must produce the major portion of required munitions.

"Assuming this premise," they continued, "it follows so far as practicable industry should be prepared to perform its war mission. Therefore the War Department has consistently favored the participation of American industry in munitions manufacture and has encouraged production of munitions not only for the United States Government but also for export where such export is not contrary to policies of the State Department and does not divulge vital military secrets of design.

**Experience Is Valued**

This policy has been followed because it is believed that an organization that has produced munitions in peace will be better qualified thereafter to produce munitions of war.

"The War Department does not oppose in any way the licensing of American industry in the manufacture of munitions, as it does not believe that control of licensing will in any way impair efficiency of American industry for munitions manufacture in war.

"The War Department does not favor the nationalization of munitions manufacture, that is, the full manufacture in government establishments. Such a policy would fail in war, and therefore, does not appear logical in peace.

"The War Department's policy in this matter agrees completely with the British policy regarding the same matter, as set forth by Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, in a statement before the British Parliament."

All told, the Government's additional expense through manufacture of its own supplies would total more than $1,000,000,000 for an army of 4,000,000 men, the department contended, and this merely to put them in the field. The upkeep cost of such a munitions establishment would be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 a year, it was estimated.

## President Puts Sharp Check On Jingo 'Patriots'

### Acts on Eve of Japan's Dropping Naval Pact to Avert War Talk

### Peace Tone Prevails

### France Not to Break Treaty, Paris Says—Does Not Relish Naval Race Idea

Peace rather than war seems to be in the air.

Fire-eaters in the United States and in other countries are getting short shrift.

Roosevelt silences jingoistic outbursts in the face of Japan's coming denunciation of the Naval Treaty.

France denies that it is going to denounce the Washington Treaty and plainly indicates a desire to avoid a naval race.

The Washington munitions inquiry and the forthcoming investigation of the British arms trade point to a public awakening of its evils.

Ambassador Bingham, returning to the United States from London, says Europe has not forgotten the World War, and that he thinks the outlook a peaceable one.

Peace overshadows war—at present at least.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Calmness and confidence characterizes the official American attitude here today as Japan's denunciation of the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty becomes imminent.

Every effort is being made in the highest circles to prevent any outburst of sensationalism when Japan officially announces the decision it has been preparing for months. There is sharp and unusually serious appreciation of the damage that jingoistic statements in this country—or in any country, for that matter—may create in the existing critical situation.

Thus, the self-appointed American spokesmen who for some days have been making sweeping statements about "building five ships to Japan's three" stand sharply rebuked. It is the intention of President Roosevelt and the Administration to keep such statements at the minimum. The official position is this:

**How Roosevelt Stands**

Disappointment that the London conversations were unable to reach any basis of agreement.

Hope that, within the next two years, something will turn up to alter the situation for the better.

Fixed determination, however, to seek "relative security" for all nations, which in the case of the United States is interpreted as a 5—3 superiority over Japan.

Conviction that the two existing limitation treaties, made at Washington and London, do actually provide that relative security.

**Loud Talk an Incentive**

Recognition that every time any American talks in belligerent terms it is merely an incentive to people in other countries to speak in more belligerent terms.

It is specifically regretted that members of Congress have talked in such terms, that no later than yesterday one such member, Anthony J. Diamond, the Alaskan delegate to Congress, was quoted as proposing enlargement of the United States' bases.

The attitude, summarized, is that the United States should work during the next two years for continuance of naval limitation, and in the meantime keep its mouth shut on hypothetical war conditions.

**Vinson Withdraws Bill**

These warnings to the nation, expressed on the eve of Japan's treaty action, had an immediate effect.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, withdrew his plan for a bill authorizing American construction of five ships to Japan's three. He said he would be content to rest upon present authorizations, which permit the United States to build up to treaty limits, but actually propose only some 24 craft during the next fiscal year.

The premonitory statements against sensationalism are warmly echoed in Japanese circles. Japanese diplomatists recently entertained the Washington correspondents for what seemed the express purpose of requesting moderate treatment of the official treaty-denouncing statement when it comes.

**Hope for Moderation**

It is hoped that check-reins will be put on extreme headline expressions when the Japanese notification comes.

It is now expected on Dec. 27, although all official action has been completed and it could be submitted at any time. The Tokyo Government, however, has only until the end of year to complete its notification.

Though this new attitude of moderation prevails in the capital, even the best friends of Japan have not hesitated to say that the American policy is still based upon the ratio system. Theoretical, legal parity is freely granted to Japan, as it would

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## Filipinos About-Face on Independence

### Sober Second Thought on Economic, Political and Social Consequences of Losing Support of United States, Brings Growing Opinion Against Unprotected Freedom—America Has Time to Reconsider

**Can Peace Come to the Pacific?**

Fifth of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

After listening for an hour or so to intelligent, well-documented debate at the Philippine Constitutional Convention, I stepped from Manila's stately white-pillared Parliament to pick up a copy of the leading English-language newspaper.

"STICK TO THE UNITED STATES!" was the startling eight-column headline which adorned the front page of the Bulletin, an American-owned paper of much influence in the Islands. But was this advice from an American newspaper? Was this advice from an American imperialist in Washington? Or, was it advice from a minor politician in Manila?

Strangely—so it seemed at the time—it was none of these. It was the considered pronouncement of a distinguished Philippine statesman, Pedro Guevara, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington.

His appeal to his countrymen that "we Filipinos should align ourselves with America for the maintenance of our culture, our standard of living and our civilization" was delivered on the eve of his departure for the United States. It struck me at first as an unexpected and unorthodox speech for a political leader engaged in promoting the independence of his country.

### Reversal of Opinion

The fact is—as it was not long in becoming apparent—that Commissioner Guevara's view was not wholly unexpected nor is it essentially unorthodox. Commissioner Guevara is just more outspoken. He is giving voice, he is giving substance to the changing political opinion in the Philippine Islands. It is this changing political opinion which is a new and significant factor in the equilibrium of the Far East.

It is not to be inferred that the Philippines do not want self-government. They do want self-government and there is much evidence that they possess the discipline and the capacity to administer self-government.

Ever since the United States freed the Philippines from the domination of Spain, the Philippine people have sought and striven to be freed from the domination of the United States. It is basic that an essential change in the relationship between the Philippines and the United States is demanded by the Filipinos. It has been promised by the American people, it has been thrice voted by Congress, and in the Tydings-McDuffie Act it has been veritably hurled at the Philippines.

As unqualified, unprotected, trade-losing independence becomes imminent, Philippine leaders are beginning to discern more keenly and more intimately the consequences of such independence. These consequences underlie the change of political opinion in the Philippines. These consequences underlie the significant and sobering appeal of Commissioner Guevara.

### American Responsibility

And it is not enough for Americans to take the superior, patronizing and unconcerned position that the Philippines, having got what they want, can now make the best of it. America has played a large hand in making the Philippines; America cannot with dignity and honor break with the Philippines. Any abrupt dislocation of the present political and economic relationship between the Philippines and the United States would be a calamity to the Islands and a discredit to the United States.

This is the reason:

For 35 years the United States has prepared the Philippines to be *politically independent of America*.

For 35 years the United States has cultivated the

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**Saturday, Dec. 22, 1934**


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and workers, in the event that the mill reopened and did not re-employ the striking group.

### Strike Truce Sought

A six-months truce in the Webster strike, at the Stevens Linen Mills, was today before both employers and workers. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation recommended that the mill be immediately reopened and that during the six months collective bargaining under Section 7A of the NRA be carried forward.

An expert is to make a study of wage conditions in the plant, and will report to the board.

With this plan, the strike suddenly turned from a deadlock to a hopeful prospect of solution. A week ago the board had drawn up a list of recommendations which were overwhelmingly turned down by the workers. Board members then spent all of yesterday in conference, and the final outcome was the proposed truce.

Both worker and employer representatives were today consulting their respective factions, on acceptance of the plan.

### Radio Nips Hold-Up

It took a radio police car two minutes to reach the scene of a holdup, staged this morning at the Kum-Up-Tu Luncheon, 248 Massachusetts Avenue. Miss Evelyn Irish, proprietor, was beaten over the head and robbed of a canvas bag and her pocketbook, a total of $466 in cash. Her calls for help were heard by her cook, who at once telephoned the police radio car headquarters. She had instructed all her employees to call this police number. Meanwhile, two patrolmen, downstairs on Massachusetts Avenue, heard Miss Irish's calls for help, saw the figure of a man running, and took up pursuit.

By the time the man had run a block to Norway Street, and down Norway one block, two police radio cars were on the scene, in time to assist the patrolmen in the capture. Police headquarters said the radio cars arrived within two minutes of the robbery.

### Mayberry Defense

Counsel for Lawyer Lowell A. Mayberry, on trial a second time for disbarment, under prosecution by the Boston Bar Association, opened the defense with testimony from Mayberry's father, George L. Mayberry, former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, attorney for 50 years, insisted that no suspicion of jury fixing on the part of his son had come to his attention, although the two had been closely associated in their legal activities.

Several lawyers testified that in their opinions the jury awards in the cases where jury bribing was alleged were fair and just awards. In one instance, the counsel who had opposed Mayberry and lost the case said that the award had been fair.

The case will be resumed Wednesday, with a continuation of the defense.

### Winter Comes

Today is the first day of winter and the shortest day of the year. The sun is at a point farthest south of the equator. Consequently, its rays strike the northern hemisphere slantingly for the short period of 9 hours and 25 minutes of daylight. In Boston Old Sol was reluctant to shine upon the earth even for today, his shortest period.

Winter officially began at 7:50 a. m., eastern standard time. So far this year there have been no indications that this winter would be as severe as last. J. B. Kincer, climatologist of the Weather Bureau in Washington, stated, according to the Associated Press, that there was a warm autumn which often has been the harbinger of a warm winter.

The Weather Bureau's "winter," which began Dec. 1, in distinction to "astronomical" winter, which began today, has started out mildly for the most part. The Eastern states have been cold, but the other two thirds of the country has been warm. December was mostly wet following the trend of autumn, a wetness, Mr. Kincer indicated, which may be a sign of a change in the climate that is expected sooner or later for the United States.

### Bank 'Gifts' Issued

At nine o'clock this morning, eight closed banks opened their doors to the payment of $5,600,000 in liquidation dividends—to a total of 100,000 depositors.

Day and night, officers of the state banking department have been working with the liquidating agents for the last two weeks in order to get the funds into depositors' hands in time for Christmas shopping. Notices were mailed to all those sharing in the dividends and they were told to report at the tellers' windows in their respective institutions, any time after bank opening today.

The eight banks will remain open all afternoon, to facilitate withdrawals.

### Boston Briefs

**Arrested for armed robbery,** Dominic Florente of the North End, Boston, pleaded so eloquently in his own defense that Judge Lewis Goldberg of the Suffolk Superior Court overlooked a jury conviction and postponed disposition of his case, pending a new trial.

**Peter F. Tague of Charlestown,** member of the Boston Election Commission and former Congressman, will succeed Postmaster William E. Hurley on Feb. 1, it was learned last night from Boston Democrats.

**There were 12,076 persons** working on ERA projects in Boston last week, according to a report today. Of these workers, 15.8 per cent were women. There are 26,385 listed as eligibles on the waiting lists.

**More than $2,000,000** of state, city and county funds will be spent on Middlesex and Norfolk County roads next year, it was reported by Frank Lyman, Public Works Commissioner, yesterday.

**The block booking system** that forces theaters to show films they do not want and consequently films the local public does not want was denounced by 70 women's clubs in a resolution passed yesterday.

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# Chorals Resound In Foyer of The Publishing House

## Group of 125 Workers Heard by Welcomers of New Activity

Carols that joined hearts and voices in the joyous Noel of Christmastide rang out from the foyer of The Christian Science Publishing House last night.

A choral group made up of about 125 workers in the Publishing House, Church Offices and Benevolent Association in Brookline, under the direction of Miss Jessie Dodd, assembled after the close of the day's work for the carol singing. Well over 500 employees gathered in the main lobby to hear the songs.

It was the first time the choristers had sung before an audience since the group was organized as a part of the workers' recreational activities a few weeks ago.

**Few Rehearsals Held**

In view of the splendid musical effects achieved by the singers, listeners were surprised to learn that the group had held only six rehearsals and that some had not rehearsed more than once.

The choir was assembled along the east side of the mezzanine, mostly out of view of the audience in the foyer below. Miss Viola May, chimeringer in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, played the piano accompaniment.

A program of eight numbers carried the familiar message of signs that foretold and wonders that attended the Saviour's coming—the story of the prophets of old, of the guiding star, of the Wise Men, of the Bethlehem manger, and of the spiritual significance of that triumphant fulfillment given in the hymn "Christmas Morn," written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The program included: "Draw Nigh Immanuel," "Joy to the World," "While Shepherds Watched," "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear," "Bethlehem," words by John Randall Dunn, page 310 of The Christian Science Hymnal, and "Christmas Morn," page 24.

### No Relief Money for Liquor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—The state liquor commission and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration joined forces yesterday to stop persons on relief rolls from making purchases at state liquor stores except for medicinal purposes.

## All Ready for Hänsel und Gretel

By a Staff Photographer — The Christian Science Monitor

**House of Gingerbread and Candy**

**Appears Appetizing Enough to Lure Modern Children to Nibble at Its Drooping Shingles or Window Casings.**

With roof of molasses chips, chimney of chocolate, shutters of citron, window boxes filled with diminutive candies, and gingerbread "witches," the Cookie House and all the characters of the famous German folk tale of Hänsel und Gretel, familiar to all children, attracts hundreds of youngsters to the House and Garden Center at 127 Newbury Street, Boston, where it is displayed. Made by Dorothea K. Harrison, a landscape architect and graduate of the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, whose alumnae are conducting this Center, the "Little Nibble House" is to be given to the children at the Peabody Home for one of their surprises for Christmas.

# Christmas Day Aboard Liner Caledonia To Be Everything Tradition Demands

Steamship men of Boston perfected plans today for Christmas at sea aboard the Cunard-Anchor liner Caledonia. The vessel sails from Boston at 3 p. m., tomorrow and on Christmas Day will be somewhere east of the Grand Banks, it is estimated, heading for Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Among the passengers will be a score or more of youngsters and each one of them is as confident of the traditional observance of the day as if he were to be at home.

Hardly had the stores and market stalls opened today when shipping men—intent on shopping early in the day—descended to the retail district. Most important was the purchase of a huge Christmas tree, well shaped and bushy, with all the trimmings. Then came holly, greens and decorations. Finally, a quantity of toys and gifts. And then there were the finishing touches of ingredients for a genuine English Christmas dinner.

All this was safely stored at the Cunard docks, East Boston, in readiness for longshoremen to swing aboard the vessel when she arrives from New York on Sunday. Meantime, the ship's officers are perfecting plans for an elaborate entertainment, including special music, for the adults, that is to follow the children's party. The chefs and stewards are preparing for the dinner.

When the Caledonia arrives from New York, 51 first class, 62 tourist and 73 third class passengers will embark, who will reach all ports of call in ample time to take part in the New Year's festivities in Europe.

### Milk Inquiry Closes

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22 (AP)—A 10-day hearing by the Federal Trade Commission into the trade practices of the milk industry in Connecticut has just ended and the investigators returned to Washington, D. C., after expressing the hope that the new year would bring continued improvement.

# The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

## What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | "News Rhymer" ..... | Handel's 'Messiah'; | Jack Little and his | "Melody Mart": |
| 5:15 | Charles Little, songs.. | chorus; orchestra. | orchestra ..... | soloists; orch..... |
| 5:30 | "Christmas Secret," | "Our American | Tito Guizar; orch.. | Talk, Fred Hoey.. |
| 5:45 | dramatic sketch..... | Schools": talk... | Male quartet..... | Cadets Quartet... |
| 6:00 | Irish Minstrels..... | "Evening Tattler": | News Service..... | Arthur Murray; |
| 6:15 | Delaporte Orchestra.. | sketches; music... | Melody Limited..... | soloists; orchestra |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | Soloist; news; talk | Sport Review..... | Fisher Orchestra... |
| 6:45 | World in Review..... | "Sport Parade"... | Funk Orchestra... | Speakers; music... |
| 7:00 | Ed. MacHugh, songs.. | Neal O'Hara..... | "David Harum's | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | Nature League..... | Vocalists; sketch.. | Christmas Gift".. | Renard Orchestra. |
| 7:30 | Henry King's Orch... | "Pick and Pat," | Vera Van; orch.... | String ensemble... |
| 7:45 | Monitor Feature..... | comedy; orchestra | Dramatic sketch... | CBS law talk..... |
| 8:00 | Art in America talk | Sketches and mu- | Roxy Revue: orch.; | Alexander Orch.... |
| 8:15 | series: Grace Hayes. | sic, with Sigmund | chorus; quartet; | Getting the News.. |
| 8:30 | ERA Orch. of Unem- | Romberg & Wil- | sketch; soloists.. | Jubilee Singers.... |
| 8:45 | ployed Musicians.... | liam Lyon Phelps | Musical Revue..... | 'Soldiers Unm'sk'd' |
| 9:00 | Radio City Party: | Rose Bampton; | Grete Stueckgold; | Funk Orchestra.... |
| 9:15 | soloists; orchestra.. | vocal duo; orch.. | chorus; orchestra. | News Service..... |
| 9:30 | National Barn Dance | "Gibson Family," | Willard Alexander | Himber Orch.; Joey |
| 9:45 | program from Chi- | musical comedy, | and his orchestra. | Nash; readings.... |
| 10:00 | cago; soloists and | written for radio; | Andrew Jacobson | Concert band, Ar- |
| 10:15 | specialties ..... | soloists; orchestra | and his orchestra | thur Pryor, cond. |
| 10:30 | Hal Kemp and his | Forecasts; "Let's | Housing talk..... | CBS speaker..... |
| 10:45 | dance orchestra.... | Dance," 3-hour | Musical Rhymester | Saturday Evening. |
| 11:00 | Reports; feature..... | dance program; | News Service..... | Elder Michaux and |
| 11:15 | D'Orsey Orchestra.... | Murray, Cugat, | Fisher Orchestra. | congregation ..... |
| 11:30 | Freddie Martin and | Goodman, and | "American Scene," | Perley Stevens & |
| 11:45 | his orchestra..... | their orchestras.. | dramatic sketch.. | his orchestra..... |

### Sunday's Programs

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1110kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:45 | Musical Art Quartet.. | Mexican Typica... | Book talk..... | Morning service of |
| 11:00 | News; NBC vocalist.. | Morning service | Morning service | Tremont Temple |
| 11:15 | "The Ailing House".. | from Old South | from Temple Is- | Baptist Church; |
| 11:30 | Samovar Serenade.... | Church in Boston; | rael; sermon by | sermon; quartet; |
| 11:45 | Reports; features..... | sermon; choir | Rabbi Harry Levi; | soloist; organ.... |
| 12:00 | "Gigantic Pictures": | and organ ..... | choir; organ..... | Jewish dramatic |
| 12:15 | Sam Hearn; music... | Pearl orchestra.... | Talk; string orch.. | program ..... |
| 12:30 | Radio City Music Hall | University of Chi- | "Romany Trail".. | String ensemble, |
| 12:45 | of the Air: soloists; | cago Round Table | Relay from Spain. | from network..... |
| 1:00 | chorus and concert | Dale Carnegie's | Religious period, | Italian Serenaders, |
| 1:15 | orch. under M. Rapee | facts period..... | with speakers, | characteristic pro- |
| 1:30 | Dr. Daniel A. Poling; | Grisha Golubeff, | soloists and vocal | gram from special |
| 1:45 | male quartet..... | violin; orchestra. | ensemble ..... | network ..... |
| 2:00 | Anthony Frome..... | Road to Romany: | "Lazy Dan, the | Melodies of Italy: |
| 2:15 | Becker dog story..... | gypsy music..... | Minstrel Man".. | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:30 | "Goose Hangs High," | Gene Arnold and | Hammerstein Mu- | Museum concert. |
| 2:45 | sketch, with Walter | the Commodores. | sic Hall of Air .. | Musical program.. |
| 3:00 | Connolly; Pauline | "Sally of the Talk- | ERA Symphony | New York Philhar- |
| 3:15 | Frederick; E. Linden | ies," dramatic sk. | Orchestra concert | monic - Symphony |
| 3:30 | National Vespers: Dr. | Musical Romance: | Veterans' Band; | Orchestra, Bruno |
| 3:45 | Harry E. Fosdick.... | features; music... | vocal soloist..... | Walter, conduc- |
| 4:00 | Adventures of Sher- | Rhythm Symph'y: | Special network | tor; opera pr'gr'm, |
| 4:15 | lock Holmes, sketch.. | De Wolf Hopper.. | religious hour | with soloists; |
| 4:30 | Morton Downey; Guy | Reser Orchestra... | from Detroit; | Lawrence Gilman, |
| 4:45 | Bates Post; orchestra | Dream drama..... | talk; music..... | commentator .... |
| 5:00 | "Roses and Drums," | Serenade: solo- | Soloist; organ..... | "Open House": so- |
| 5:15 | Civil War drama.... | ists; orchestra... | ERA Civic Orches- | loists; orchestra. |
| 5:30 | Choral program..... | "The House by the | tra, Harry Ellis | Sanderson and |
| 5:45 | Terhune dog drama.. | Side of the Road" | Dickson, conduct. | Crumit; orchestra |
| 6:00 | Reports; features..... | Religious period, | Popular orchestra | Music by Gershwin: |
| 6:15 | Coburn Orch.; soloist | from New York... | and soloists..... | soloists; orchestra |
| 6:30 | "Grand Hotel": net- | Salute program.... | "Smiling Ed"..... | Boy from Ireland. |
| 6:45 | work dramatic sketch | Popular vocal..... | News Service..... | Voice of Experience |
| 7:00 | Jack Benny and com- | Manhattan Merry- | Paige Orchestra & | Evening service |
| 7:15 | pany; Bestor Orch.. | Go-Round: music. | soloists; quartet.. | of Tremont Tem- |
| 7:30 | Joe Penner; Harriet | Garden talk; holi- | Chicago Knights.. | ple Baptist |
| 7:45 | Hilliard; orchestra.. | day talk; sketch. | Joe M. Chapple.... | Church; sermon; |
| 8:00 | Symphony Orchestra, | Ruby Newman and | Symphony Orch., | male quartet; |
| 8:15 | Louis Hasselmans, | orchestra, with | Victor Kolar, con- | choir; organ..... |
| 8:30 | conductor; Lily Pons, | Del Castillo and | ductor; Richard | Beethoven recital. |
| 8:45 | soprano soloist..... | vocal sextet..... | Bonelli, baritone. | Law talk..... |
| 9:00 | Countess Olga Al- | Rakov's Music and | Alex. Woollcott; | ERA Opera Orches- |
| 9:15 | bani; Previn Orch... | popular soloists.. | Armbruster Orch. | tra concert, Raf- |
| 9:30 | Walter Winchell..... | American Album | Will Rogers; quar- | faelo Martino, con. |
| 9:45 | Fernanda Doria, songs | of Familiar Music | tet; orchestra.... | News Service..... |
| 10:00 | "L'Heure Exquise": | Walt Disney and | Old - fashioned | Wayne King and |
| 10:15 | chorus; orchestra.... | guest soloists..... | Amateur Night, | his orchestra..... |
| 10:30 | "What of the Thea- | Black's Orch.; so- | from Opera | Columbia Dramatic |
| 10:45 | ter?" Otis Skinner.. | loist; chorus..... | House, Boston.... | Guild sketch..... |

### Monday's Features

**Up to Luncheon**

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

**After Luncheon**

1:45 WBZ, Ellis Island Christmas Show: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright": soloists; guests; orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: soloists; speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Settlement house programs from London and New York.
5:00 WBZ, Annal lighting of Community Christmas Tree, Washington, D. C.; address, President Roosevelt; glee club; United States Marine Band.
5:15 WNAC, City of Boston Christmas celebration from Parkman Bandstand; address, Mayor Mansfield; municipal chorus.

**Dinner and After**

8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival: popular variety program, from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.

**Late Evening**

10:00 WBZ, Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; "Lullaby Lady"; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Christmas Eve programs from Columbia network.
11:30 WEEI, NBC Concert Orchestra, Valdimir Golschmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, Christmas morning on Ambrose Lightship; officers and crew party.

# Boston Events

## Tonight

### Theaters

"RICHELIEU" (Colonial). Walter Hampden. 8:15.

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). Theatre Guild presents Jane Cowl and John Halliday in play by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

### Movies

BOSTON — Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos," with Richard Dix. Vaudeville. 10:18 a. m., 1:11, 4:13, 7:18, 10:17.

EXETER — "Happiness Ahead." 3:30, 6:20, 9:05. Also "Elinor Norton."

KEITH'S — "Wednesday's Child," with Frankie Thomas. Ruth Etting and Ted Fio Rita in short subjects. Everett Haydn playing Christmas music on the organ. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Band Plays On," with Robert Young as a football star. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple and James Dunn in "Bright Eyes." Story has aviation background. Stage: "Yuletide Oddities." Overture: "Noel Time Carols," with Metropolitan Vocal Ensemble. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The First World War." Carefully edited and arranged by Laurence Stallings news reel and official pictures of the war and events leading up to it, accompanied by description by Pedro de Cordoba. Fenway, 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount, 10:29, 11:17 a. m., 4:05, 6:53, 9:41. Also "Love Time," based on the life of Franz Schubert.

MODERN—"Flirtation Walk," 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:30. And "We Live Again," from Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

STATE—"Babes in Toyland," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "A Wicked Woman."

TREMONT—"It Happened One Night," and "Best of Enemies." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also Dickens' "Great Expectations."

UNIVERSITY—"Great Expectations," 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also "We Live Again."

FINE ARTS—"The Mystery of Life." Clarence Darrow's evolution film. Also "Dry Point"; Mickey Mouse in "Camping Out"; and a color cartoon, "Jack and the Beanstalk." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35.

STRAND—"The Count of Monte Cristo," 2:30, 5:52, 9:14. Also "Big Hearted Herbert."

### Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Detroit. 8:30.

ARENA—Dartmouth vs. Boston Olympic Club. 8:30.

### Other Events

POLO—110th Cavalry vs. White Mountain Polo Ranch. Battery A vs. Winchester. Commonwealth Armory. 8.

### Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Corelli's "Christmas Concerto." Toch's "Big Ben." Symphony Hall. 8:15.

## Sunday

### Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. Will Dodge conductor. 2:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Elva R. Boyden, soprano; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, and Christmas songs. 2. ERA Chorus, 3.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY—"The Messiah." Symphony Hall. 3:30.

MORGAN MEMORIAL—"Yuletide Memories," cantata. 7:30.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH—William E. Zeuch directs chorus of 50 voices in portions of this oratorio. Soloists: Esther Downing, soprano; Marion McCarthy, alto; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Theo Carreiro, bass. First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. Free. 4:30.

### Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—"Communism vs. Fascism." Debate: Lawrence Dennis, author of "The Coming of Fascism," Joseph R. Brodsky of the International Labor Defense. 7:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Illustrated talk by Edward F. Payne. 3:30. "Dramatic and Musical Scenes Based on Bible Stories." 8.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB — Christmas play by dramatics group. 3 Joy St. 8.

# Change Forecast In the Policy Of Lynn Shoe Unions

## Mayflower Plant Indicates Concessions and Will Continue Business

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 22—Two rumors in circulation here today, both of which seem partially substantiated by the trend of events in shoe circles during the past few days, seem to indicate a possible change of union policy which may prove beneficial to the industry locally.

The first was an unofficial report from the office of Max Sugarman, proprietor of the Mayflower Shoe Company, who threatened to liquidate his plant and throw 600 employees on the street unless he was granted a 7½ per cent cut in the wage scale, that he would resume operations within the next few days.

Mr. Sugarman talking to his employees indicated that he had been assured by union officials that if he could verify the orders which he claims are awaiting his plant, the union would permit him to operate according to the price schedule which he requested, but which was previously rejected by the union.

**Action of Workers**

The inferred concession by union officials may, or may not, have grown out of the threatened action of workers in the plant to organize a shop crew and operate as an independent body.

In any event, Mr. Sugarman has promised his employees that if no further snags are encountered in his program, the plant will resume operations probably next week, and he is most optimistic for a steady run of business through the next six months.

Another factor that may enter into the situation is the persistent rumor here that Salem union workers identified with the United Shoe & Leather Workers, which controls the plants of Salem, Beverly and Danvers, are contemplating a severance of affiliations and the organization of an independent local for their own territory.

**Voted Support**

This rumor is given added credence by the action of union workers at a mass meeting last Tuesday, when they voted support of the Salem union officers, who were charged with violation of United Shoe and Leather Workers Union policies in granting percentage cuts in one or more plants of that territory, one of which resulted in the removal of a firm from Lynn to Beverly only a few weeks ago. After the vote had been taken, general officers of the United let it be known that charges would be preferred against the Salem officials.

In the Lynn territory there are many shoe workers, even outside the plant, who agree that the Mayflower plant should be given concessions.

It is recalled that a year or more ago, when the Secretary of Labor expressed approval of a 20 per cent increase in shoe wages, Mr. Sugarman, who had already granted a voluntary increase to his workers, told the union that he would agree to split the difference and made it 10 per cent. Union officials gave him a positive "No."

**Closed 17 Weeks**

Workers in the plant claim that as a result the plant was closed for 17 weeks, but when they heard rumors that Mr. Sugarman was interested in a plant at Farmington, N. H. (90 miles away), he was invited to open negotiations which were closed at his original offer of terms (10 per cent).

On his trip of inspection to Farmington Mr. Sugarman was followed in another car by a group of his own workers, who on arrival there said that if he was planning to move they would make application for jobs.

Mr. Sugarman told them if they could not work in Lynn for the same prices that would prevail in the New Hampshire town, they could not work for him after he moved. Apparently that information was conveyed to union officers who were then moved to action.

### Monitor Continues Feature Program

THE weekly series of feature programs of selected stories from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, will speak on the subject, "The Christmas Spirit." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

On Monday, Dec. 24, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 5 o'clock will be canceled because of a special network program by WBZ at that hour.

### Prize-Winning Artist To Sketch Quoddy Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22—The Maine State Planning Board, which boasts linguists, draftsmen and numerous masters of this, that and the other art, now has a full-fledged artist. Klir A. Beck, of Mt. Vernon, a life scholar of the New York Art League and a prize winner in the Julian Academy in Paris, was hired by the board Tuesday.

His first task will be to prepare a sketch of the terrain about the site of the proposed Quoddy Dam which will be presented with the official report to the Quoddy Hydro-Electric Board.

# After 80 Dry Years Maine Opens Eight State Liquor Stores

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 22—The opening of eight State liquor stores in the State of Maine which has been theoretically arid for some 80 years occasioned some bewilderment among the inhabitants today.

There was considerable of a rush which is expected to subside within a week or two. The stores have been opened with all the safeguards that the Governor and Council could think of.

None of the beverages are displayed in the show windows, and it is necessary for every purchaser to sign a slip giving his name and his residence. All the stores are equipped with electrically operated cash registers. Each store manager is to receive $35 a week and the clerks $25.

Each store starts with $10,000 worth of stock and the main warehouse in this city has a stock of $150,000 worth of liquor. Governor Brann is strongly opposed to anything approaching a saloon and the distribution is to be made as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. He predicts a million revenue for the State.

Everything is being done to discourage the bootlegger, and all the stores are surrounded with rules and regulations that will discourage promiscuous drinking.

### Liquor Raids Made

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 22 (AP)—Federal raids in Rockland and Waterville yesterday netted three men and swelled to 14 the number of persons arrested in the State this week on charges of doing a retail liquor business without paying the government tax.

# Nash Doubles Sales in '34 and Orders For '35 Models Are Nearly $8,000,000

More than 400 Nash motorcar dealers from all parts of New England heard Courtney Johnson, general sales manager, in Boston yesterday, announce a 100 per cent increase in the sales of his company this year over 1933 and predict a continued upsurge in sales as the result of 1935 orders amounting to nearly $8,000,000 already in the hands of Nash plant officials.

The occasion of Mr. Johnson's visit to the company's Commonwealth Avenue headquarters was the initial New England showing of the 1935 Nash models. Officials of the company announced that the public will get its official glimpse of the new cars in showrooms throughout the country on Jan. 6.

"Business in general has definitely improved," Mr. Johnson said. "It is not so spotty as in other years, confidence is increasing and people are buying more because they are less fearful of the future."

Referring to the new cars, Mr. Johnson promised that the models would lean slightly more than last year toward what he called aeroform designing.

"Particular attention," he said, "has been given to riding comfort so that the new owners will marvel at what has been accomplished through synchronized springing. Increased luggage space is an added convenience. Motor power is increased.

"An entirely new feature is automatic cruising gear which promises to provide from four to five miles more on a gallon of gasoline.

"Mid-section seating has provided greater riding comfort by better distribution of weight between front and rear wheels."

At a signal from Harold C. Hart, president of the New England Nash Company, the salesroom doors opened and a 1935 Nash rolled in on a raised platform. "These cars," Mr. Hart told the dealers, "are now being produced at a rate of 200 a day. The company is in excellent financial condition. We are ready for the new year."

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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# Vatican and Berlin Disagree As to Which Should Train Up Roman Catholic Youth Groups

## Church Declines to Let Children Be Absorbed Into Reich Organizations, Because Anti-Christian Influences Are Deplored by Rome

**Church and State in the Third Reich**
**III. The Roman Catholic Church.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—Relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Third Reich are in a condition of armistice.

The fundamental issue at stake is whether Roman Catholic youth organizations should be controlled by that church itself or handed over to the state and come under the cultural control of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, whom Chancellor Hitler appointed philosophical guide for all National Socialist youth activities a year ago. This is all the more strongly resisted by Roman Catholics since Dr. Rosenberg's book, "The Myth of the 20th Century," has long been placed upon the "Index" by the Vatican, because of its anti-Christian attitude.

Formal peace was established between the ecclesiastical and temporal authorities when Franz von Papen and Cardinal Pacelli signed a Concordat July 20, 1933. By that agreement such general issues as the appointment of Catholic bishops in Germany, the education of Roman Catholic children, state guarantees for protection of Catholicism and Catholic non-interference in German politics were settled. But certain important practical details were left to be decided later.

### Youth Organizations

According to Article 31 of the Concordat, "those Catholic youth organizations which are for purely religious, cultural or charitable purposes and come under church control, are to be protected. Organizations for social or professional tasks shall, unaffected by any possible incorporation in the state organizations, enjoy the same protection as the first-mentioned organizations so far as guarantees are given that their activities fall outside political parties. The decision as to which organizations and associations are to be included in the terms of this article is to be settled between the German Government and the German episcopate. In so far as the Reich (and the German state authorities) are responsible for sport or other youth organizations, care is to be taken that the exercise of their religious obligations by those members on Sundays and holidays shall be made regularly possible and they will not be asked to do anything not in keeping with their religious and moral convictions and duties."

The Concordat was signed 17 months ago in Vatican City, but agreement on these practical details has not yet been reached. The Roman Catholic youth organizations concerned, according to an estimate made a few months ago (and there has been little change since) numbered 6100 with 365,000 members. These were made up of 146,000 members between 14 and 18 years of age, 98,000 between 19 and 21 years, 120,400 over 21 years. Another organization, the "Jungschar" had 106,000 members, and the "Deutsche Jugendkraft" 148,000, divided up into 3650 sections.

### Reich's Right?

Broadly speaking, the Third Reich answer maintains that these should be incorporated in the state organizations, that state political and physical training should be undertaken by the state, and religious activities should be left to the church.

But the Roman Catholic Church refuses to allow its youth to enter state organizations which it considers permeated by anti-Christian influences. The position was recently summed up by a Catholic bishop who publicly declared that it would be a good thing for German youth to be incorporated in one organization and he himself would lead tens of thousands of young Catholics into the Hitler Youth movement—had he no qualms of conscience about it: "but so long as Rosenberg indicates the way for German youth the Catholics must maintain their own youth organizations. The Concordat gives the Catholics this right."

Dr. Rosenberg's anti-Christian ideology, which is based upon the Nordic-heroic ideal, and the neo-paganism which it is taken to typify, have been fiercely attacked by the Roman Catholic Church on many occasions in the past, both in pastoral letters and from the pulpit by leaders, like the Cardinals Bertram, Faulhaber and Schulte, as well as in Catholic publications, both within Germany and without.

In addition to the attacks on "neo-paganism," the Roman Catholic Church fundamentally rejects the National Socialist conception of the totalitarian state. A church based upon universalism cannot asquiesce in the limits of national frontiers set by the nationalism of the Third Reich. The Roman Catholic struggle with the state differs from that within the German Evangelical Church in that an authority outside the German frontiers, the Vatican, is also involved.

The Vatican has also its own "political" policy in Austria, and since the majority of the Saarländer are Catholic, could, if it wished, exercise an important influence upon the coming Saar plebiscite. The Saar falls within the dioceses of the German bishops of Trier and Speyer. In a recent pronouncement they clearly indicated that the Saar priests should keep away from the status quo movement there. The intention evidently was to give the National Socialist state no excuse for proceeding against the Catholic Church within Germany.

The Vatican's policy in this respect has been to go as far as possible in rendering unto Caesar "the things which are Caesar's" in the hope that religion could retain those things which it considered as its own.

### Potsdam Is Nearer

There are a number of Roman Catholics in Germany to whom Potsdam is nearer than the Vatican; others who appear to be willing for various reasons to acquiesce in all that the National Socialist state is doing, and, finally, those who are convinced that the Roman Catholic Church in Germany must become a more national institution. These latter, who recall the reform movement associated with Freiherr von Wessenberg at the end of the eighteenth century, advocated the abolition of the celibacy of the priesthood, the introduction of a German liturgy and the appointment of a German head of the church in Germany. Such demands could hardly be granted by the Vatican, for to abolish celibacy would destroy one of the sources of strength in the church, to concede a German liturgy would break the universal link between all Catholics—the Latin liturgy—and to appoint a German Primate would be interpreted as the first step toward a National Catholic Church, free from the Papacy. At the present time, Germany has no Catholic Primate. There are three cardinals—those of Breslau, Munich and Cologne—and a conference of German bishops meeting annually at Fulda, over which Cardinal Archbishop Bertram of Breslau presides.

If, then, the Third Reich is somewhat circumscribed in its activities toward the Vatican, the Roman Catholic Church in Germany also has its internal difficulties. The result is that neither the ecclesiastical nor the temporal authorities are anxious to move too quickly toward a settlement of their problems.

These outstanding issues will probably be left over until after Jan. 13, 1935, when many believe the Saar plebiscite will itself settle things!


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## Poland Remembers Its 1830

Acme — Troops Wear Historical Uniforms
President Reviews Guard of Honor.

In memory of the national uprising of 1830, impressive ceremonies were held in Warsaw, with President Ignacy Moscicki participating. The photograph shows the Polish Executive (who has held office since 1926, by the way, and who is famous both as chemist and statesman) reviewing the guard of honor drawn up in front of the Belvedere Castle in Warsaw. The members of the military detachment are shown in 1830 uniforms.

# Lynn Is Not to Hide Light Under Bushel

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 22—This city, termed the best lighted in the world, is seeking to regain its old laurels in an order just issued by Mayor J. Fred Manning, which abolishes the emergency economies program ordered in February, 1932, and again furnishes night illumination from all its 3396 street lights.

During the emergency period, which the Mayor estimates has saved the city $20,000, there have been 326 so-called White Way lights in the down-town district extinguished at 11 p. m. They will now remain in service until 1 a. m. The added cost will be about $950 per month.

In issuing the order Mayor Manning expressed the opinion that Lynn has overcome the worst of the depression and can afford to take on a brighter atmosphere which will also tend to reduce the number of robberies and breaks that have been reported between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Light snow or rain, slightly colder, with temperature near 30 degrees tonight; Sunday probably fair and slightly colder; followed by threatening, possibly snow or rain at night; moderate northeasterly winds.

**Maine:** Cloudy, probably snow in the south portion tonight and Sunday morning; slightly colder tonight; rising temperature Sunday on the south coast.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Light snow, colder tonight; Sunday generally fair.

**Massachusetts:** Light snow or rain, colder tonight; Sunday generally fair, slightly colder on the coast.

**Rhode Island:** Rain or snow and colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

**Connecticut: Cloudy**, slightly colder, preceded by light snow or rain tonight; Sunday generally fair.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northeast and north winds over the central and north portions, moderate fresh west and northwest over extreme south portion; weather overcast tonight and Sunday, preceded by rain over the south portion and snow over north tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 40 | 42 | Minneapolis | 20 | 20 |
| Bermuda | 68 | 68 | New Orleans | 48 | 70 |
| Chicago | 30 | 34 | New York | 36 | 46 |
| Denver | 36 | 50 | Norfolk, Va. | 36 | 52 |
| Helena, Mont. | 34 | 52 | Philadelphia | 36 | 46 |
| Jacksonville | 54 | 66 | St. Louis | 32 | 42 |
| Kansas City | 34 | 42 | San Francisco | 50 | 52 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 80 | Washington | 38 | 44 |
| Miami, Fla. | 64 | 74 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 22.
B—Maximum Dec. 21.

**High Tides at Boston**
Sunday, 12:32 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

**"Year Ago Today in Boston"**
Cloudy; maximum temperature 43 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 32 above.

# Barth Dismissed From Bonn Chair For Refusing Oath

## Noted Theologian Loses Battle for Opposition in Church Conflict

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Dec. 22—An issue of first rate importance to German Protestantism is raised by the dismissal from his professorship of Karl Barth, world-known theologian and one of the outstanding leaders of the opposition in the present German Evangelical Church conflict.

Dr. Barth had already been suspended from his professorial chair at Bonn University for refusing to take unconditionally the state official's oath to Adolf Hitler. The disciplinary court at Cologne has now dismissed him from his chair. The decision, however, is not final, since appeal can still be made to the Supreme Court of Prussia in Berlin.

In refusing to accept the oath as prescribed, Dr. Barth demanded that he might add the words, "in so far as I an Evangelic Christian can be held responsible."

The court's decision involves acceptance or nonacceptance of totalitarian state in its entirety as understood by National Socialism today to the exclusion of all other loyalties. According to this interpretation of the state official's oath (which will also be applied to all pastors and church officials) there must be absolute submission to the will of the state not limited even by any consideration of conscience "in so far as obedience to God allows."

In a letter to Bonn University, Dr. Barth declares his stand is also that of the Evangelical Church so that he was ready to take the oath unconditionally provided the court accepted the official Evangelical Church statement. Negotiations for reaching an understanding in the German Evangelical Church dispute are now proceeding here between a representative of German Christians and the oppositional pastors. A certain amount of understanding already has been reached, it is reported, but several questions of doctrine and apportionment of representation between both these sections in government bodies are still unsettled.

Meanwhile, official opinion on the general church issue was summed up in an interview published today. "The Evangelical Church conflict," Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring declared, "is due to a certain extent to the lust for power of certain individuals who seek to form a secret opposition."

## LaGuardia Firm On Power Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

today, and are gathering their civic forces to approach the Federal Administration for financial assistance in building their own power plants.

Mayor LaGuardia made it clear that the first objective of his administration would be to build a system which would supply the city with adequate lighting for its streets and public buildings and which would take care of the needs of the Federal Government here for power and lights. When these requirements are taken care of, he declared the needs of private consumers would be supplied.

The work of actually putting plans and specifications for the city-owned power system on paper began in less than 12 hours after the Mayor returned here from a conference with the President and the Public Works Administrator, Harold L. Ickes, in Washington, but he apologized for even this delay. It was occasioned in part in assembling a commission to draft the plans.

### Technicalities Avoided

The Mayor is not worrying over technical questions like whether a referendum would be necessary before the city can begin building a system to generate its own electrical power, nor how much such a system would cost.

"We haven't the time to go into such matters," he said. "We're too busy getting an organization together to prepare plans and we are leaving all the technicalities to the lawyers. We are going to build a plant. If a referendum is necessary I have no doubt we could get that before we would be ready to start building. Meanwhile we will pay for the current we use at the present rates charged by the public utility companies."

He expressed confidence that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would go along with him on the desirability of the city building its own power generating system.

# Costa Rica Opens 10,000,000 Acres For Homesteading

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, (By U. P.)—Long noted as a country of small landholders, Costa Rica has now opened 10,000,000 acres to homesteading, putting into effect a cherished program of President Jimenez.

Possible transportation difficulties are remedied by a provision of the law whereby 25 homesteaders on contiguous allotments may have a government-built road connecting the settlement with market highways, engineers to lay out a town, with lots for a public plaza, church and school. Homesteaders receive a lot 30 feet by 90 feet in the settlement.

President Jimenez first made his recommendations in his message to Congress last May, suggesting modification of the existing law to permit every male citizen to acquire his own plot of ground. Previously only heads of families were allowed to homestead up to 125 acres, cultivating at least half of it within five years. They obtained title after five years, and could not sell their holding except to a Costa Rican head of a family, not already owner of other property.

The revised law permits every male Costa Rican over 20 years of age to homestead 50 acres of public lands, thus removing the discrimination against bachelors. Those already owning more than 50 acres are not eligible. Now a citizen need only pick a tract, make sure it is not already settled, have it surveyed, take possession and within 30 days the government issues a clear title to it. They may not sell the land except to an eligible Costa Rican.

The new homestead law, permitting acquisition of land without initial cost, is expected to wipe out unemployment during 1935.


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# Yugoslav Cabinet Marks Transition From Dictatorship

## Yeftitch Government Is Formed Largely of Premier's Personal Friends

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

BELGRADE, Dec. 22—Friendship and conciliation in both internal and external affairs is the policy of the new Yugoslav Government, according to a statement by Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, the new Premier.

The new Cabinet formed late yesterday afternoon. It represents the personal victory of Yugoslavia's former Foreign Minister more than anything else, although it may come to serve as a starting point toward restoration of democratic government in Yugoslavia. Although less representative than was hoped, the new Cabinet has a broader basis since the principal nationalities and religions are represented. It is best described as a government of transition from the absolute dictatorship to a freer and more constitutional régime.

### Personal Cabinet

After three days' negotiations, it was found impossible to include leaders of the banned oppositional parties. Dr. Yeftitch was, therefore, obliged to form a government of his own personal friends.

The new Prime Minister is known for his moderation and for his spirit of conciliation. Hence, it is hoped that the change in government will prove to be a step toward helpful reform.

Dr. Yeftitch resigned Dec. 8, because the Uzunovitch Cabinet failed to credit his handling of the difficult Yugoslav-Hungarian problem at Geneva. His resignation, accompanied by that of the Minister of Agriculture, Dragotin Kojitch, caused the downfall of the Uzunovitch Cabinet. In the new cabinet Mr. Kojitch becomes Minister of Justice. The only other member of the Uzunovitch Cabinet who is listed in the Yeftitch Cabinet is General Zhivkovitch. His inclusion assures support of the army, as he is one of the leading military personages of the country.

### New Cabinet

The Cabinet as completed follows:
Premier and Foreign Affairs—Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch
War—Gen. Petar Zhikovitch.
Interior—Velia Popovitch.
Justice—Dragotin Kojitch.
Finance—Milan Stoyadinovitch.
Agriculture—Drogan Yankovitch.
Forestry and Mines — Svetislav Popovitch.
Commerce—Milan Vrbanitch.
Public Works—M. Kozhul.
Social Policy—M. Marushitch.
Transport—M. Vujitch.
Education—Stephena Chiritch.
Physical Training—Ludovic Auer.
Minister Without Portfolio—Hasan Begovitch.

Nine of the new ministers are Serbs, three are Croats, one is a Slovene and one a Moslem. The Croats named are these: Milan Vrbanitch, M. Kozhul and Ludovic Auer, while M. Marushitch is a Slovene and Hasan Begovitch is a Moslem.

## President Puts Gag On Jingoistic Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

be to any other power, on the basis of the rights of national sovereignty. The necessity, behind that legal framework, of some practical limitation is again urged on the Far Eastern Empire.

In this connection Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.), North Dakota, who has been hailed as a particularly sympathetic student of Japan's naval problem, said to the two leading newspapers over the new trans-Pacific telephone last night as follows:

"I deeply regret, as do many other peace-loving people in America, that the 5-5-3 naval treaty between Japan, Britain and the United States has been broken. The first result of this breaking is going to be at once an increase in the profits of the private shipbuilders of these countries.

"A second result will be the new breeding ground afforded for suspicion. It now becomes patriotic in all these countries to arouse these suspicions. If it does not lead to worse it will be only because there are those in each of these countries who will manage to keep their heads and be sensible in the atmosphere which the treaty break creates."

It is to consolidate these "sensible people" that the official governmental expression of caution and modified hope is released at this time.

## France Denies Report It Plans to Denounce Washington Navy Pact

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Dec. 22—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued an official denial of reports that France will denounce the Washington Naval Treaty.

Notes are to be sent very soon to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Italy, it is learned, but these notes will merely explain the French viewpoint as to the basis for future negotiations for an agreement to replace the present treaty.

This question of naval armaments was one of the principal points reviewed by British Foreign Minister Sir John Simon, French Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, and French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval at a special luncheon at the Quai d'Orsay today in honor of the British Foreign Minister, who is passing through Paris on a holiday. The limitation of land armaments and legalization of Germany's arms were other aspects of the general European situation on which there was cordial discussion.

The naval problem, however, is understood to have received the most serious consideration. The proposed French notes to the other four treaty powers are expected to make it plain that France, while not denouncing the treaty since Japan has saved it the trouble, has no intention of contenting itself with the narrow limits imposed on it by the Washington Treaty in the matter of capital ships.

It is important to realize, however, that these notes are being sent primarily to appease internal political opinion. The French Chamber feels it necessary to state the country's position in firm fashion to satisfy the scruples with which it accepted temporarily what it terms the "humiliating relations" of the 1921 accord.

Actually, however, it is freely acknowledged in official circles that the French Government is eager to reach a new agreement so as to avoid a costly race in naval armaments. The hope is expressed that a Franco-Italian rapprochement and the prospective improvement in relations with the Reich may make such a new accord—on a somewhat different basis—possible before the present treaty expires in 1936.


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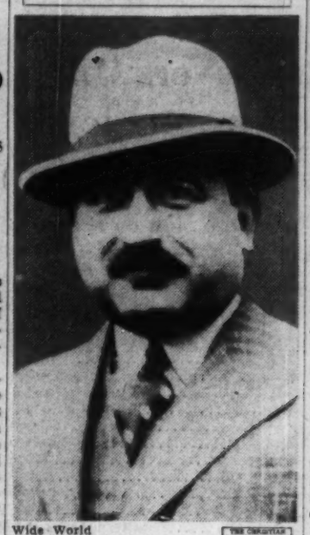

Wide World — Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch
Who Has Just Announced the New Cabinet for Yugoslavia.

### Municipal Bond Issues

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—State and municipal bond issues scheduled for next week amount to $4,929,477, according to the Daily Bond Buyer.


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Newton Centre, 97 Union C. N. 1027


# 'Plot' Confession In Soviet Slaying Stirs Skepticism

## Stalin Reported in Drastic Moves Against Party Opposition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MOSCOW, Dec. 22—Soviet authorities are proceeding energetically with measures to crush Communist opposition to Joseph Stalin's faction, which culminated in the assassination of Sergei Kiroff, one of Mr. Stalin's friends, on Dec. 1.

The Government refused either to deny or to affirm the reported arrest of Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff as leaders of the opposition, but this is relatively unimportant. The significant point is that Joseph Stalin and his associates intend to comb out the position thoroughly, using the customary drastic measures.

The Government declares that the Kiroff assassin, Leonid Nikolieff, confessed to a plot against Mr. Stalin, implicating the other Communists, whose trials are now arranged. This does not agree with the earlier official admissions that the assassination was an isolated incident without political significance, and impartial observers seem skeptical concerning the alleged "plot." Long before the Kiroff assassination, it was rumored here that Mr. Stalin intended to move drastically against the growing Communist opposition. The assassination provided an excellent pretext for prompt action.

The present movement may be described as an intercommunist dispute intended to eliminate all opposition to the Stalin faction's policies and methods. The outcome undoubtedly will be a victory for Mr. Stalin, whose power was never seriously threatened. Communist fanatics who nurtured the notion of a world-wide revolution and fantastic economic ideals for Russia will be eliminated and Mr. Stalin's comparatively commonsense conceptions will prevail.

This internal dispute has been brewing for some time as the Stalin faction moved farther to the "Right" and fanatical opposition became keener. The present movement, which is likely to include numerous additional executions, probably will give the Stalin faction absolute freedom of action within the ruling party for an indefinite period.

### Streamlined Cars Selected

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 22 (AP)—Streamlined cars are to be used on the high speed transit line now under construction over the Delaware River bridge, it was decided yesterday by the Delaware River Joint Commission.


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# Football Radiocasts Favored by Pacific Coast Conference—Sports Show Comeback

## Rice Given Four Players On 1934 All-Southwest Eleven

### Southern Methodist and Texas Are Only Other Colleges to Place More Than One Man on the Conference All-Star Team

**All-Southwest Conference Football Team for 1934**

| Position | Player and Class | College |
|---|---|---|
| Left End | Philip A. Sanger '36 | Texas |
| Left tackle | Wendell Simpson '36 | Baylor |
| Left guard | J. C. Wetsel '36 | Southern Methodist |
| Center | Darrell Lester '36 | Texas Christian |
| Right guard | Melbert Bale '37 | Rice |
| Right tackle | William R. Benton '35 | Arkansas |
| Right end | John W. Sylvester '36 | Rice |
| Quarterback | John J. McCauley '36 | Rice |
| Left halfback | Bohn E. Hilliard '35 | Texas |
| Right halfback | William W. Wallace '36 | Rice |
| Fullback | Harry A. Shuford '36 | Southern Methodist |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22—Placing two members of its stanch line that held opposing teams to six touchdowns in 11 games and two members of its greatest backfield in history, Rice Institute, 1934 football champion of the Southwest Conference, led in college representation on the all-Southwest Conference mythical gridiron eleven. Institute players who were placed on the team were William W. Wallace '36, halfback; John J. McCauley '36, quarterback; Melbert Bale '37, guard; John W. Sylvester '36, end.

University of Texas and Southern Methodist University captured second place, two members from each of the two teams that finished second and third, respectively, in the Conference race being named. Arkansas, Texas Christian and Baylor each placed a man. Texas A. & M., having one of its most disastrous seasons in years, did not have an outstanding candidate, and was the only college in the Conference which did not place a man on the team.

Juniors played a large part in Southwest Conference football in 1934. Eight of the 11 men selected are members of the class of 1936 and have one more year of eligibility.

The Southwest had more than its share of above the average centers in 1934. Four players were outstanding candidates for the mythical eleven: Darrell Lester '36, Texas Christian University; Charles Coates '35, Texas; Percy Arthur '35, Rice Institute; Jack Newby '36, Arkansas. Coates and Arthur were captains of their respective teams, while Lester and Newby will serve as co-leaders with two other players on the Texas Christian and Arkansas elevens in 1935.

Lester won the position over his three opponents for his consistent playing. Coates was perhaps a greater center than Lester; but he was erratic, playing great football one Saturday and poorly the next. Arthur was the mainstay of the Rice line and was one of the reasons why opponents did not score more than six touchdowns. Newby rated just below Arthur.

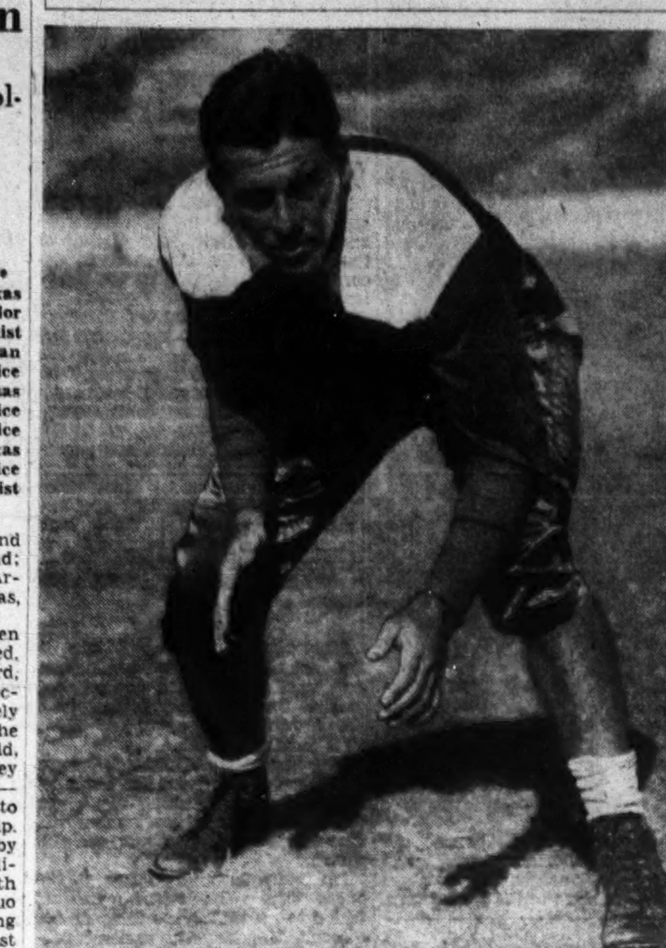
Except for centers, and possibly ends, outstanding linesmen were generally lacking in the Southwest, this year. Heads above others were J. C. Wetzel '36, Southern Methodist guard, and W. R. Benton '35, University of Arkansas tackle.

Other linesmen above the average in ability besides those named on the mythical team were Billie Spivey, of Arkansas, guard; Clyde Carter, of Southern Methodist, tackle; Ralph Miller, of Rice, tackle; Raymond Fuqua, of Southern Methodist, end; Paul R. Rucker, of University of Arkansas, end; Jack S. Gray, of Texas, end.

The backfield is composed of men who have every qualification desired. Three of the players—Shuford, Wallace and McCauley—were second, third and fourth respectively in individual scoring, while the fourth member of the backfield, Hilliard, rated sixth. In McCauley the team has a smart field general—the player who guided the Owls to their first football championship. His all-around ability is shown by the fact that he was third in individual scoring. Teamed with Wallace, Rice had its greatest duo in history. Shuford is a plunging fullback and one of the best blockers in the Conference. Hilliard, selected by sports writers of the state as the most valuable player in the Southwest, is a broken-field runner, place-kicker and passer. Wallace is a combination of all three—heady, speedy, alusive and smart.

Outstanding backfield players in 1934 not placed on the eleven were James Lawrence of Texas Christian and Robert A. Wilson of Southern Methodist.

### An All-Southwest Conference Footballer



Philip A. Sanger '36, University of Texas

## McGill Six Rallies To Defeat Harvard

MONTREAL, Dec. 22 (AP)—McGill University's hockey team staged a five-goal rally in the final period last night and defeated Harvard, 7 to 1, for its second international victory of the season. The redmen conquered Yale, 5 to 1, by a similar spurt last week.

Held even for two periods as Lamb tallied for the Canadians in the second minute of play and Callaway knotted the count in the last minute of the opening frame, McGill gave a brilliant display of passing to score the winning goals after wearing down the opposing defense.

Elie made two goals and an assist in the final period and Lamb scored his second goal of the evening. Morse and Dickison netted the other counters. The summary:

| McGill | | Harvard |
|---|---|---|
| McHugh | g | Emerson |
| Wigle | rd | Watts |
| Meiklejohn | ld | Dow |
| Crutchfield | c | Moseley |
| Lamb | rw | Callaway |
| Morse | lw | Hovenanian |

Harvard subs: Waldinger, Holmes, Duffey, Dewey, Roberts, Hallowell, Ford, Ecker. McGill subs: Duff, Elie, Grosby, Dickison, McLernon. Referees: Heffernan and Taylor. Scoring—First period: 1, McGill, Lamb (Crutchfield), 1:19; 2, Harvard, Callaway, 19:49. Third period: 3, McGill, Elie (Meiklejohn), 4:03; 4, McGill, Lamb (Meiklejohn-Crutchfield), 5:32; 5, McGill, Morse (Elie-Duff), 7:50; 6, McGill, Dickison (McLernon-Crutchfield), 9:08; 7, McGill, Elie (McLernon-Dickison), 19:39.

**Co-Captains for 1935**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Bryce McKay, halfback, of Oneonta, Ala., and Bill Johnson, fullback, of Birmingham, recently were elected co-captains of Birmingham-Southern's championship Golden Platoon for 1935. This is the sixth year the Golden Platoon has elected co-captains. Both men will be seniors next year and were regulars on the undefeated and untied Birmingham-Southern football squad this year, winners of the Dixie Conference title.

**Alabama Players Entrain**

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Dec. 22 (AP)—Shouting their confidence of victory, 2000 townspeople and students gave Alabama's Red Regiment a rousing send-off yesterday as Coach Frank Thomas and his 35 players entrained for Pasadena and their Rose Bowl encounter with Stanford. Coach Thomas, reticent as usual, said: "I think the boys will win if they are at their best. If they are not, I don't know."

**Martin Signs for One Year**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—John L. "Pepper" Martin has signed a one-year contract to play with the world champion Cardinals in 1935, it was announced today.

**Eastern Amateur Hockey**

Hershey 1, Atlantic City 1.

## Bill Tilden Does A Little Kibitzing

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden did a little Kibitzing yesterday on the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and offered his suggestions for the makeup of the 1935 United States Cup team.

They are: Sidney B. Wood Jr., Frank A. Parker, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge. He would have R. Norris Williams 2d or Wilmer L. Allison Jr. as non-playing captain.

"They (the cup committee)," said Tilden in explanation of his selections, "have got to scrap the so-called stars and rebuild with youngsters. They've got to be willing to take a licking for three or four years more and still stick to one lineup. They've got to build from the ground up. That's what the French did. They decided on Rene LaCoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon as their best combination and kept it intact until they won the cup, even though six years were required to do it.

"Wood is the greatest amateur we have, despite his inconsistency. Parker undoubtedly is the best of the younger singles players and should be Wood's running mate. Mako and Budge, the coast youngsters, are the coming doubles champions of the country."

## Yale Sextet Blanks Minnesota by 2 to 0

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22 (AP)—Yale defeated the University of Minnesota hockey team last night, 2 to 0, giving last year's Big Ten champions a lesson in stick handling.

The Bulldogs bit quickly, Cy Herrick flipping the puck into the Minnesota net on fast combination work with Warren Colby in the first minute of play. Thereafter Yale broke up Minnesota sallies expertly.

Tommy Rodd, a stalwart in Yale's attack, drove home the second counter alone in the next period, pulling Goalie Wilkinson out of the net after evading a loose defense. The summary:

| Yale | | Minnesota |
|---|---|---|
| Snyder | g | Wilkinson |
| Herrick | rd | Malkerson |
| Towle | ld | Wagnild |
| Mills | c | Gray |
| Colby | rw | Schwab |
| Cooke | lw | Russ |

Referees—Frank Goheen and Bill Haman. Spares: Yale—Robinson, Shepard, Rodd, Wilson, Pillsbury, Gagaren, Stoddard, Bjork, Hage. Minnesota—McGlone, Zieske, Mitchell, Berry. First period: Scoring—Herrick (Colby), 1:00. Second period: Scoring—Rodd, 3:40. Third period: Scoring—None.

## College Basketball Results

Augustana 48, De Kalb 44.
Berea 42, Cumberland 20.
Brigham Young 48, Creighton 38.
Carroll 54, Milwaukee T. 43.
Central Normal 37, Hanover 30.
Charleston T. 43, Cape Girardeau 30.
Coe 30, Iowa T. 25.
Concordia 36, Beloit 30.
Dakota Wesleyan 35, Huron 27.
Dartmouth 35, Seventh Regiment 21.
DePauw 28, Earlham 20.
Franklin 27, Ball S. T. 18.
Geneva 45, St. Thomas 34.
Indiana 45, George Washington 41.
Iowa State 28, Drake 27.
Kentucky 38, Tulane 9.
Knox 32, Eureka 30.
Lake Forest 36, Armour Tech 31.
Minnesota 34, Carleton 26.
Moorhead T. 42, Mankato 34.
Mount Union 50, Miami 27.
New York 45, Columbia 26.
N. D. State 31, St. Mary's 25.
Ohio 47, Western Reserve 33.
Oklahoma A. and M. 30, Oklahoma 24.
Oshkosh T. 44, Wheaton 43.
St. Olaf 38, Stout Institute 16.
St. John's 41, St. Peter's 29.
St. Louis 33, Missouri 18.
Xavier, 41, Kentucky Wesleyan 22.

**Two Star Class Yachts Named**

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Two Star class yachts to race in Cuban waters this winter were named at the annual meeting of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet of the International Star Class, held at the Cornell Club last night. They are the Ace, owned by Adrian Iselin, and Shucks, owned by E. S. White.

**Vaughan Most Valuable**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Charles "Pug" Vaughan '35, halfback, has been voted the most valuable player on the 1934 University of Tennessee football team. Vaughan played three years and was termed the best forward passer at Tennessee since Bobby Dodd, All-American, graduated. The selection was made by vote of the players.

## Pro Gridiron Games Watched by 820,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Teams of the National Professional Football League played to approximately 820,000 customers last season, officials estimated last night. The figures include the 58 regularly scheduled games, the championship contest between the Chicago Bears and New York Giants and several pre-season exhibition contests.

Of the grand total, more than one fourth, or approximately 250,000 people, attended the home games of the Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field.

The largest pro audience of the season was the 50,000 which saw the Bears and Giants at the Polo Grounds Nov. 18. This was 10,000 more than attended the Giant-Bear playoff Dec. 8, when cold weather held down the attendance.

Chicago, with a total of about 150,000 for the home games of the Bears and Cardinals, was next to New York in attendance. Green Bay, with an estimated 90,000, was third, but these figures include several exhibition games played by the Packers.

Approximate attendance for home games in the other cities was: Detroit, 85,000; Boston, 80,000; Pittsburgh, 70,000; Philadelphia, 55,000 and Cincinnati-St. Louis, 40,000.

## *Crescent, Bayside Maintain Their Tie*

**Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Standing—New York Division**

| | Rounds W | Rounds L | Matches W | Matches L | P C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crescent A.-H. C. | 8 | 1 | 34 | 11 | .889 |
| Bayside Tennis C. | 8 | 1 | 31 | 14 | .889 |
| Harvard Club | 5 | 4 | 24 | 21 | .556 |
| New York A. C. | 4 | 5 | 23 | 22 | .444 |
| Columbia U. C. | 4 | 5 | 19 | 26 | .444 |
| City Athletic Club | 3 | 6 | 18 | 27 | .333 |
| Princeton Club | 3 | 6 | 18 | 27 | .333 |
| Yale Club | 1 | 8 | 13 | 32 | .111 |

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and Bayside Tennis Club maintained their tie for the lead in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship, New York division, yesterday when the ninth round was played, the last before the holidays, though the match between Bayside and Harvard Club, on the courts of the latter, went to the final match before the issue was settled. Henry A. Reeve, with his son back from Dartmouth for the vacation looking on, managed to defeat F. S. Miley, 15—5, 14—17, 15—7, to settle the match 3—2. The New Moon five scored over Yale Club, on the courts of the latter, 4—1.

Columbia University Club climbed into a tie for fourth place by defeating City Athletic Club, 4—1, while Princeton Club also improved its position by winning from New York Athletic Club, 3—2. The summaries:

**Bayside Tennis Club 3, Harvard Club 2**

Joseph Larocque, Harvard, defeated W. P. Hoffman, 15—12, 15—12.
F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—12, 6—15, 17—14.
R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—6, 15—1.
Denning Miller, Harvard, defeated Rodney Blake, 15—4, 15—5.
H. A. Reeve, Bayside, defeated F. S. Miley, 15—5, 14—17, 15—7.

**Crescent A.-H. C. 4, Yale Club 1**

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—8, 4—15, 18—17.
J. S. Becker, Crescent, defeated Kenneth Ward, 15—12, 17—14.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated J. T. P. Sullivan, 15—7, 18—16.
W. M. Silleck, Yale, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—6, 6—15, 15—12.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated Van Buren Taliaferro, 12—15, 15—12, 15—12.

**Columbia U. C. 4, City A. C. 1**

D. H. Finck, City, defeated N. C. Willett, 15—3, 11—15, 15—4.
E. L. Kilroe, Columbia, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, 15—12, 15—4.
Arthur Douglas, Columbia, defeated Jules Blecher, 15—5, 15—5.
R. W. Ince, Columbia, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, 10—15, 15—9, 15—6.
Vincent Furno, Columbia, defeated S. A. Tanburn, 9—15, 15—10, 15—4.

**Princeton Club 3, New York A. C. 2**

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—9, 15—7.
L. B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—2, 13—15, 15—3.
J. N. Hynson, Princeton, defeated J. O. Hobson, 15—5, 18—15.
M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated N. D. Forster, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8.
S. A. Thompson, New York, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 18—15, 15—8.

**Winnipeg Monarchs Win**

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 22 (By Canadian Press Cable)—The touring Winnipeg Monarchs got back into their winning stride last night with a 7-0 victory over the Czechoslovakian national hockey team.

## Comeback Shown In Nearly Every Athletic Event

### Growth of Pro Football Receives Most Votes in A. P. Tabulation

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—In the midst of a sweeping comeback on nearly all athletic fronts this year, from the viewpoint of gate receipts as well as the grade of competition, the two trends considered most striking by the country's sports editors are (1) the rapid growth of interest in professional sports, notably football, and (2) the development of a more open style of play on college gridirons, featuring the use of the lateral pass.

Other outstanding trends noted in the annual Associated Press sports poll include the drift of amateur stars to professional ranks, especially in tennis; the marked revival of baseball's popularity, spurred by the shift of major league power from east to west; and a boom in amateur boxing, as contrasted with the continued decline of interest in professional pugilism.

As one sports editor summed it up: "1934 came closer to duplicating the sports activity and interest of boom times than any year since 1929. Except for professional boxing, every sport attracted bigger crowds and furnished more exciting competition than we have had in some time. At the same time the public continued to show more discrimination and apparently will patronize only the attractions offering the most for their money."

The growth of professional football, to a point where it is rivaling the college sport for interest and crowds, prompted another sports editor to predict that within five years "there will be professional teams in nearly every city of 250,000 or more, and that these same pro teams, whether through rentals or actual acquisition of equity, will be making many stadium bondholders rest easier."

The same observer pointed out that the "phenomenal rise of the National League" in pro football, followed by the organization of the American League, paves the way eventually for a world series comparable to baseball's annual classic.

In this connection, a number cited pro football's advantage over college football in going back to some of the game's fundamental regulations, including restoration of the goal posts to the goal line, as well as rules permitting even more open play than the college code provides.

Tabulation of the 1934 trends or developments in sports, showing the number of observers citing each of them, follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boom in professional football | 45 |
| More "open" attack in college football | 41 |
| Revival of major and minor league baseball | 15 |
| Decline in professional boxing | 14 |
| General impetus for all pro sports | 11 |
| Amateur-to-pro trend, especially in tennis | 10 |
| Increase of horse-racing interest | 10 |
| Trial for night baseball in National League | 7 |
| Increase of soft-ball competition | 7 |
| Rise of Southwest as college football power | 4 |
| Increase of golf competition | 3 |
| Increased interest in amateur boxing | 3 |
| Demand for open tennis competition | 2 |

## Harold Webster Voted Canada's Best Athlete

TORONTO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Harold Webster, 40-year-old Hamilton (Ont.) marathon runner, yesterday was selected as Canada's outstanding athlete in 1934 on the basis of a nation-wide poll of sports writers by the Canadian press.

Out of a possible 39 votes, Webster, who won the marathon at the British Empire Games, received 14 against 12 for Dave Komonen of Sudbury, another marathon ace who won the honor last year. Komonen retained both his United States and Canadian marathon titles during the year and captured the Boston A. A. marathon as well but was defeated in the Empire trials by Webster.

Webster already has received the Norton H. Crow memorial award, given annually by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union to the athlete it regards as greatest during the year.

## Organized Golf Celebrating 40th U. S. Anniversary

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Organized golf in this country celebrates its 40th anniversary today.

It was on Dec. 22, 1894, that representatives of five clubs, four in the East and one in the Midwest, organized the United States Golf Association. Out of that meeting of 40 years ago has grown the powerful body which today boasts more than 850 member clubs and directs the activities of millions of golfers.

Directly leading to the formation of the U. S. G. A. was the fact that earlier in 1894 both the St. Andrews Club of Yonkers, N. Y. (later moved to Mount Hope, N. Y.), and the Newport (R. I.) Golf Club held tournaments which they labeled national championships. W. L. Lawrence won one with a medal score of 188 for 36 holes; L. B. Stoddard took the other, a match play affair, by defeating C. B. MacDonald, 1 up.

Considerable criticism followed and H. O. Tallmadge of St. Andrews invited the Shinnecock Hills Club of Southampton, N. Y., The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Chicago Golf Club to join with St. Andrews and Newport in the formation of an organization to promote the game, conduct championships and draw up and enforce a set of rules. The U. S. G. A. was the result.

The organization meeting was held on Dec. 22 of that year with representatives from all five clubs attending—Tallmadge and John Reid of St. Andrews; Gen. T. H. Barber and S. L. Parrish of Shinnecock; Laurence Curtis and P. S. Sears of Brookline; C. B. MacDonald and Arthur Ryerson of Chicago; and Theodore A. Havemeyer of Newport. The second Newport representative, Winthrop Rutherford, found it impossible to attend.

After electing officers—Havemeyer was elected president, defeating Reid, five votes to four—the delegates adopted the following declaration of purposes:

1. To promote the interests of the game of golf.
2. To establish and enforce uniformity of the rules of the game by creating a representative authority.
3. Its executive committee to be a court of reference as a final authority in matters of controversy.
4. To establish as far as possible a uniform system of handicapping.
5. To decide on what "links" the amateur and open championships shall be played.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted at the first annual meeting Feb. 5, 1895.

## Job Distribution Made State's Duty By College Teacher

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Arranging the distribution of the jobs of industry and the professions, was proposed last night by Harold F. Clark, of Teachers College, Columbia University, as a task for American Education.

"Incredible as it may seem," he said in the Journal of Educational Sociology, "there is not a single state in the Union that has a plan for the number of people that should be trained for the various occupations."

Doctors, he added, assert that there are too many doctors; engineers, likewise. So also think dentists, lawyers and architects. "Plumbers, bricklayers and carpenters," he continued, "know there are too many plumbers, bricklayers and carpenters."

Mr. Clark held that no group can be trusted with the determination of the number of people to be admitted. The history of groups having such power, he said, offers conclusive evidence that the power will be misused.

The selection of the numbers of youth for each vocation, he contended, is the duty of the state, through its schools.

**Record A. B. C. Entry List**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 22 (AP)—Elmer Baumgarten, secretary of the American Bowling Congress, has announced that entries for the thirty-fifth annual A. B. C. tournament, starting March 1 at Syracuse, N. Y., already have exceeded the 1329 total team enrollment last year a Peoria, Ill., and that, with entries closing Feb. 1, the 1935 meet is likely to attract well over 2000 clubs.

## Radiocasting Of Football Games Favored by P.C.C.

### Several Problems Ironed Out at Pacific Coast Conference Meeting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—The adoption of a 1935 football schedule, the decision to continue radiocasting of games next season and the drawing up of a resolution recommending six rules changes, were the leading problems ironed out by athletic officials of the Pacific Coast Conference here recently, in the annual meeting of that organization. Officers were also elected for the coming season.

The decision to continue radiocasting of games was unanimous and did not come as a surprise. William Ackerman of the University of California at Los Angeles, spokesman for the graduate managers, the group that made the decision, explained that the same system would be in vogue as last season when an oil company paid $60,000 to the conference and an additional $15,000 to non-conference institutions to use football games as its advertising program. Faculty representatives approved the action, taken by the graduate managers on the radio question.

Steps were also taken by the faculty representatives to reduce as much as possible the early-season football mishaps by setting up a requirement that football games be scheduled only after 14 days of official practice have elapsed. This will become effective in 1936. The opening date of practice was not changed. It comes on the second Saturday preceding the last Saturday of September.

Conference coaches voted to install a public timing device in all conference stadiums for football games to aid both the spectator and player.

The six rule changes that will be recommended to the national rules committee are as follows:

That forward passes be allowed from any point back of the line of scrimmage.

That all passes into the end zone shall cost loss of down only and not loss of the ball.

That the team behind shall have choice of kicking off or receiving after a touchdown.

That any kick from scrimmage, whether a drop kick or punt, which is blocked or partially blocked, may be advanced if recovered by the kicking side. This will provide a way to eliminate the automatic safety.

That the wearing of head guards be made compulsory, a present rule of the Pacific Conference.

That no ineligible receiver be allowed within 15 yards of the receiver when the ball is passed, a present conference rule. The national rule says an ineligible player cannot be in the same vicinity of the eligible receiver.

Prof. S. C. Willett of the University of Southern California was reelected president of the conference, and Earl C. Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles was retained as secretary.

Willis O. Hunter of Southern California was appointed chairman of the graduate managers' association. Kirk Badgley was chosen secretary.

Herbert Dana was retained as commissioner of the conference. All elections and re-elections were approved by the faculty representatives.

Three intersectional games are on the football schedule for next season and it is possible that two or three more may be added. Southern California meets Illinois and Notre Dame, while Oregon State faces Nebraska. The Illinois game will be played at Los Angeles Oct. 12. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27—U. C. L. A. vs. Utah at Los Angeles.

Sept. 28—California vs. Calif. Aggies and Whittier at Berkeley; Stanford vs. San Jose State at Palo Alto; Washington vs. Idaho at Seattle; Montana vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles.

Oct. 5—California vs. St. Mary's at Berkeley; Stanford vs. San Francisco University at Palo Alto; U. S. C. vs. College of Pacific at Los Angeles; U. C. L. A. vs. Oregon State at Portland.

Oct. 12—California vs. Oregon at Portland; U. C. L. A. vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; Illinois vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles; Washington State vs. Montana at Missoula, Mont.

Oct. 19—California vs. Santa Clara at Berkeley; Washington vs. Washington State at Seattle; Oregon State vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles; Idaho vs. Oregon at Eugene.

Oct. 26—U. S. C. vs. California at Berkeley; Stanford vs. Washington at Seattle; Oregon vs. U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Washington State vs. Oregon State at Portland; Montana vs. Idaho at Moscow, Idaho.

Nov. 2—California vs. U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; Santa Clara vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; Washington vs. Montana at Seattle.

Nov. 9—California vs. Washington at Berkeley; Stanford vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles; Oregon vs. Oregon State at Eugene; Idaho vs. Washington State at Moscow.

Nov. 11 (Armistice Day)—U. C. L. A. vs. unannounced opponent at Los Angeles.

Nov. 16—College of Pacific vs. California at Berkeley; Montana vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; Washington State vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles; Oregon State vs. Idaho at Corvallis.

Nov. 23—California vs. Stanford at Palo Alto; U. S. C. vs. Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; Oregon State vs. Montana at Missoula; U. C. L. A. vs. Loyola at Los Angeles (tentative as U. C. L. A. may schedule St. Mary's that date).

Nov. 28 (Thanksgiving)—Oregon State vs. Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.; Washington vs. Oregon at Seattle; Washington State vs. St. Mary's at San Francisco.

Nov. 30—U. C. L. A. vs. Idaho at Los Angeles.

Dec. 7—Washington vs. U. S. C. at Los Angeles; Oregon vs. St. Mary's at San Francisco (tentative).

## Seamen Win Wage Raise In Pact With 40 Lines

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Signing of an agreement for higher wages, union recognition and improved working conditions for thousands of unlicensed seamen was announced last night by John E. Craig, representing 40 American steamship companies operating from Atlanta and Gulf ports, and Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union.

The agreement is effective Jan. 1 for the year of 1935. The new wage scale provides $57.50 monthly for able-bodied seamen on dry cargo and passenger ships; $57.50 for firemen on oil burners and $60 on coal burners; $62.50 for able-bodied seamen on oil tankers and $65 for firemen on tankers.

## Gilbert Hunt Heads Indoor Tennis Draw

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Gilbert A. Hunt '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, heads the draw for the United States junior indoor tennis championship, to be staged beginning next Wednesday at Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, made publicly yesterday, at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville, who had been expected, declined the issue. Seventy-three players under 18 years of age on Jan. 1, 1934, were listed in the draw, making a first round of nine matches necessary. John R. Behr of Scarborough School, son of the professional, Allen Behr, was listed second, and will be the only player to compete in the first round, topping the second half.

The draw has a far more national scope than usual, and two of the seeded players, Russell E. Ball, third, and Donald Leavens, fifth, come from Winnetka, Ill., and are students at Northwestern University, while University of Pittsburgh is represented by Robert T. Madden, fourth. John G. Mahoney, also of Scarborough, Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School, and Frank Farrell, De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, complete the list of eight. Columbia, Cornell, Yale, University of Michigan, Niagara, Amherst, New York University, Swarthmore and Fordham, are other colleges sending candidates.

Robert A. Low of Choate School heads the boy list of 79, with Isadore Bellis, Central High School, Philadelphia, at the top of the lower half. He is the lone seeded boy to play in the first round, in which there are 15 matches. The other seeded players are Henry H. Daniels Jr., also of Choate, and Arthur C. Nielsen Jr., New Trier High School, Winnetka, Ill.

## *Youth Again Shows Way In Pasadena Open Golf*

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP)—Youth again showed the way to the veterans in the Pasadena $4000 open golf championship yesterday as three players in their early 20s stepped out with par plundering scores of 69 in the second qualifying division.

Joining Emory Zimmerman, the young Portland (Ore.) pro who took the lead Thursday with a 69, were John Revolta of Milwaukee, and Dave Martin and Ralph Guldahl of Los Angeles. Yesterday's field found the course more to its liking than that of Thursday with cards of 78 necessary to qualify for the second round as compared with 79s of the opening day.

Trailing the three young musketeers of the fairways in fourth place was Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., with 70. A four-way tie resulted for fifth position among Jimmy Hines, Long Island, Charles Guest and Neil White, Los Angeles, and Henry Balista, Altadena, Calif., amateur, with 71s to equal par. Left in the ruck were such veterans as George Von Elm, Los Angeles, and Fred Morrison, Pasadena, with 72s, Henry Picard, Charleston, N. C., North-South champion; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., and Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, who shot rounds of 73; Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, with a 74, and Abe Espinosa with a 75.

## Market Place Defended By Mills Against Planners

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22 (AP)—Political, rather than economic, factors are delaying recovery, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, said at a New England Society dinner last night, in criticizing "Government compulsion."

"I prefer," said he, "the collective judgment of the market-place to the assumed omniscience of the council chamber; the automatic adjustments of a free economy to the capricious and dogmatic decisions of bureaucracy; and the stimulating competitive process to the uniformity of government planning and control."

## Sporting Around the Hub

JACK ADAMS and his Detroit Red Wings try conclusions with the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. The Bruins have gained two victories against the Wings this year—4-2 in Detroit and 1-0 here. Those defeats have spurred the Detroiters, and they arrived into town today in a belligerent mood. Victory tonight for the Red Wings will give them a tie for second place in the American Division of the National Hockey League standings with the Bruins. That factor adds to the interest in this affair, for the Bruins are right after the first-place Black Hawks and are trying to keep ahead of the Wings at the same time.

Lloyd Gross, who played with the Bruin Cubs for a time last season, is back in a Detroit Red Wing uniform. Cooney Weiland went on a scoring splurge recently when he tallied three goals against the St. Louis Eagles. Normie Smith, Wing goalie, has earned a place for himself and is playing almost as well as Cude did last year.

Barbara Crowe and Frances Pierce of Boston were selected as members of the All-America field hockey eleven, which was chosen before the end of the national tournament, held recently on the Newton High School Field.

George Price of Roxbury, a Dartmouth senior, who saw limited service in the Harvard, Cornell and Princeton football games as a substitute tackle, has been given a special award of a varsity letter by the Dartmouth athletic council.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Technology junior, has been seeded at the top of the list in next week's United States junior indoor tennis championship tournament to be played in New York beginning Wednesday.

Boston College came from behind, forced Dartmouth into overtime and then won the hockey game at the Boston Arena last night, 3-2. A crowd of about 1500 cheered the Boston College outfit which is playing its first season of hockey in several years.

Tonight, at the Boston Arena, Dartmouth's hockey team will play the Boston Olympic Club. The contest will mark the debut of Walter Brown's amateurs, who hope to win the right to compete in the next winter Olympic games as representatives of the United States. Boston English High School will also play the Latin School sextet on the Arena ice.

The White Mountain Polo Ranch team meets that of the 110th Cavalry tonight in the opening match of the Boston Indoor Polo League at the Commonwealth Armory, Allston. The other game on the program will be played between Winchester and Battery A.

The West Roxbury Hockey Club scored two goals in quick succession in the final perod of a game at the Boston Arena last evening to hand the Monitor six its first defeat of the season, 2 to 1. Both teams played fast hockey from the opening whistle and the pace noticeably slowed down near the end. Larcom scored for the Monitor in the first period on a pass from Erickson, but the losers were unable to hold off the winner's late-game rally.

**International Hockey League**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 9 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 24 | 18 |
| Windsor | 7 | 3 | 6 | 28 | 27 | 14 |
| Buffalo | 7 | 2 | 7 | 35 | 34 | 14 |
| Syracuse | 5 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 28 | 10 |
| Cleveland | 5 | 0 | 8 | 26 | 38 | 10 |
| Detroit | 5 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 31 | 10 |

Result Dec. 21

Windsor 3, London 0.

**Victoria Scores 364**

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 22 (By Canadian Press)—Victoria scored 364 runs for loss of three wickets in the first day's play of its Sheffield Cup cricket match against New South Wales yesterday. O'Brien was top scorer with 126, and K. E. Rigg made 111. Leonard Darling had 76, not out. The opening partnership of O'Brien and Rigg brought a double century.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## Shelf—The Mysterious

I HAD forgotten about Shelf until J. B. Priestley reminded me of it by saying, in his recent "English Journey,"

We climbed from Huddersfield, on our way to Bradford, to the heights of Shelf. The familiar nocturnal pageant of the West Riding was all around us. This is the region of mountaineering trams; you see them far away at night, climbing the hills, like luminous beetles. You will go through mile after mile of streets, climbing all the time, and then suddenly arrive at a stretch of open country that seems nearly as wild and cold as Greenland. From such heights you look across at hills that are constellated and twinkling with street lamps. . . . We ran down from Shelf, which is a place as mysterious to me as it probably is to you, into the centre of Bradford.

There was nothing that seemed particularly mysterious about Shelf, when Great-Aunt Mary lived there. It was a drafty district, where you waited for trams to Halifax or Bradford, or Hipperholme or Lightcliffe. And if any mystery seemed brooding in the expanse of treeless fields, edged with a black raveling of ancient stone wall, it concerned itself largely with those places "over-the-hills-and-far-away" that lay at the end of the cross-country lanes. Shibden you knew, and High Sunderland, where you had spelled out, on the door post of the descendants of the thirteenth-century Matthew of Sunderland, the Latin inscription about maintaining the rights of ancestors free from strife "until an ant drink up the waters of the sea, and a tortoise walk round the whole world." You were familiar with Northowram and Stump Cross. But Keighley and Ovenden and Rodley; Elland and Brighouse and Leeds had, at that stage of your development, the glamour of the unknown.

* * *

A FEELING OF WARMTH and substance still hovers about the memory of Great-Aunt Mary's house. It would be difficult to find, after these many years, but a somewhat dimmed recollection establishes it on a corner near the side of the road that runs between Shelf and a hamlet by the name of Buttershaw. It is not quite clear whose great-aunt this Great-Aunt Mary was, but she was almost a hundred, and that in itself apparently extended the relationship to a promiscuous crowd. Company was the one thing she enjoyed above all else, and next to that came a good sing on the part of the chapel choir. On two occasions of the year, the latter bolstered up the tremendous dignity with which Great-Aunt Mary maintained her position in the society of Buttershaw, whose residents would purchase good behavior from their children by promising to take them calling at the corner house. Everyone called at Christmas, before the choir arrived, and stood about the parlor eating the rich spice cake which Great-Aunt Mary's servant, "Sar' Ellen," always baked.

It was a difficult job fitting the choir into an already crowded room; but, steaming and rosy, they would manage to squeeze in. And, if a few orange pits or cake crumbs interfered with the high notes of "Christians Awake" or "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," everybody thought the singing was "right nice" and "a treat." Cool as it usually was at Whitsuntide, spring being, of course, always "a bit be'ind 'and like," Great-Aunt Mary insisted on being wrapped in her best red shawl and seated in the old, armed rocking chair with the drawer under the seat for one's knitting, on the hump of grass that sloped from the houseplace window to the boundary wall. She would be able to smell the bluebells in the jam jar on the window sill, and the rain-washed winds that carried the fragrance of the woods from the valley. She would watch the choir group themselves on the grass hump, around Miles Winteredge, the leader; and what her keen, blue eyes noticed would be indicated later to Sar' Ellen by such remarks as: "That lass o' Lister's is forrard; shoo *is* that! And shoo's right set 'erself out after t' Craig lad," or "I wonder 'ow Kate Ackroyd can fashion to wear an 'at instead of a bonnet, and 'er with six or seven grandchilder an' all."

* * *

SHE LOVED THE CHOIR and the chapel and was ready to defend them with all the words at her command, but she never quite relinquished a sense of responsibility for their moral integrity; and it was she who opposed so successfully the bold suggestion of a brass band for Whitsuntide singing in the streets, such as accompanied the "Church" folk, by pointing out the disgraceful, heinous vanity that underlay this attempt at showing off.

Great-Aunt Mary was always delighted if you could "stop to your tea," especially if the grown-up with you had to go to town and leave you there unguarded for a few hours. Your piece of seed cake would be thicker than the one you got at home and not quite so stale, for Great-Aunt Mary cherished no hygienic theories about new cake or bread. You had butter and jam at the same time. You refused a second tart, with so much gentility that your hostess's hand shook, and she almost dropped her cup. You would have liked to take the tart, but there would be a period of questioning later on; and, anyway, it was an occasion, to be in a position to decline.

* * *

THE OLD HOUSE is by this time probably buried, as it were, in a honeycomb of little gray streets, for building societies have a way of dropping machine-made rows of dwellings wherever industry has struck its tough, black root. The china dogs which stood on the dresser have doubtless found their way, along with the brass taper holder, the tidy-Betty, the coat-of-arms jug, and the corkwork antimacassar to some "Olde Englishe Gifte Shoppe" on the coast of Maine. Great-Aunt Mary's tinkling music box, which always took such a long time to unhook from its place over the fire-shelf, beneath the great meat jack, would be, to say the least, pathetic now that every doffer or warper or spinner has his own little wireless receiver and can listen to Westminster Abbey or the Moulin Rouge.

Perhaps, and it has just this moment occurred to me, my Shelf is mysterious, after all.

P. P. S.

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## The Pier-House, Jura

THE pier-master's house was the center of activity in Jura, and that in more senses than one; for it was flanked at either end by the only shop and the only smithy on the island. The house stood close to the shore, abutting on an old stone pier, now obsolete but a fine place from which small boats might start and bathers might dive. Farther away the big, wooden pier ran out into the bay of Small Isles. It was a long structure and stood at some distance, but the pier-master had a seat at the front of his house where he sat in fine weather and watched for the "Mountaineer" or the "Pioneer" (calling twice weekly) to come round the headland; when he would make his way down to receive passengers and cargo.

Sometimes a friend would join him in his watch, and often in the stress of conversation the vessel would be forgotten till she was actually drawing near the pier; then helter-skelter all concerned would fly, round the house and down the road, by Linnhe Long, where cows stood deep in water, and thump! thump! thump! along the wooden planking till they reached the end of the pier, where by now the boat was on the point of departure.

Bundles of this and that were harbored in the pier-master's house till called for, and this made a grand excuse for visitors to share in a crack. David also was a great attraction. He was a baby boy with brown eyes of pansy softness. He was only just able to toddle; and Auntie Mary, so young and pretty, would stoop in front of him, and say in Gaelic: "Coisech! David, coisech! ballach-beg!" (Walk, David, walk, wee boy) and David would attempt a few steps, then sit down plumply to the delight of all spectators.

The shop, alongside, was a busy place, especially when the steamer came in, as it was also a post office and everyone gathered there to collect letters and papers.

The smithy at the other end of the house was busy, too, as not only were horses shod there, but any repairs to machinery could be skillfully executed as well. One day we watched new iron rims being fitted to cart wheels outside the smithy. A circle of peats was made on the ground and lit, then kept going until the whole was a glowing mass. Then the rim was dropped into it. When it was red-hot, it was lifted and fitted onto the wheel, and water was dashed over it. Finally it was nailed here and there and the wheel was then rolled into the burn trickling alongside, to cool, and swell.

Evening was the only time when quiet fell upon this little neighborhood. The pier-work was finished, the store was closed and the smithy silent. David was tucked up in his bed and only the grown-ups talked or read in the sitting room, whose lamp-lit panes stared out on the bay of Small Isles in which lay Eilean nan Goghar (Island of Goats), Eilean nan Dhiomhain (Lazy Island), Eilean nan Coinean (Island of Rabbits), and Pladda (the Flat Island), all darkly looming across the waters. The burn prattled over its stones, the wind cried softly at the gable end, and that was all to break the stillness till morning came again.

E. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTMAS ROSES: *From a Photograph by Evelyn A. Pitshke*

## Dickens's Delight in "The Carol"

DICKENS first hit upon the idea of the "Carol" while on a visit to Manchester, early in October, 1843. He had gone there to preside at the opening of the Atheneum, another distinguished guest being Benjamin Disraeli. While walking through the streets of that city it burst upon him like a vision, and so wrought up over the plot was he that he hurried back to London to write out the story.

He temporarily turned aside from "that study of selfishness" upon which he was then engaged, "Martin Chuzzlewit," to write the "little Carol," as he affectionately called it, in praise of unselfishness. It was a labour of love, and as was his wont in gathering material for his stories, he forsook his warm study to prowl about the streets of London early and late. He haunted the homes of the poor. He experienced the biting chill of the wintry fog. Has anyone described better than he the all-pervading chill of such a day?

"It was cold, bleak, biting weather; foggy withal; and he could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole and was so dense wi hout that, although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were mere phantoms." And again: "The ancient tower of a church whose gruff old bell . . . became invisible, struck the hours and quarters in the clouds, with tremulous vibrations afterwards, as if its teeth were chattering in its frozen head up there."

Upon this bleak scene the story is launched—but we defy even the most hardened reader, who may have read the "Carol" a score of times already, to keep from following the magic bits of its pages again—clear to the final treble of Tiny Tim's voice, with its "God bless us, every one!"

Dickens himself always viewed this story with peculiar affection. Upon sending one of the first copies to a friend, Professor Felton, in Boston, he wrote: "Over which 'Christmas Carol' Charles Dickens wept and laughed and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking whereof he walked about the black streets of London, fifteen and twenty miles a night when all the sober folks had gone to bed." . . .

"In a word," says B. W. Matz, "Dickens was as happy at having written the 'Carol' as he has made hundreds of thousands who have read it since."—From the Introduction by J. WALKER MCSPADDEN, to "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens. (New York: Crowell.)

*(A Legend Translated From the German)*

ON THE night that the holy babe was born, a poor shepherd lad sat sad and alone amongst his flock. All his comrades had hurried to Bethlehem and joined the throng, gathered to do honor to the blessed babe, lying in a manger. Each had taken from his scanty possessions his most cherished treasure to present it to the little Jesus. One gave his silken kerchief, another luscious fruit that he had saved from the autumn harvest, and still another, a lambkin that he had named as his own. Everyone gave something. Only the little shepherd lad had not gone. He possessed nothing but the ragged clothes that he wore; and, of all the sheep in the fold, not one belonged to him. With empty hands, he felt he could not appear before the holy babe.

As he sat there, forlorn and disconsolate, he beheld a great caravan coming toward him. On richly mounted camels sat three venerable men, gorgeously clad.

"Does this road lead to Bethlehem?" inquired the one whose face was so dark that it shone like ebony. "We are three mighty rulers from distant lands, come hither through the guidance of angels to behold the holy child. From our treasures, we have brought gold, incense and costly fragrant myrrh."

The boy answered: "Yes, my lords, this is the right road to Bethlehem. But I beg of you, give me just a trifle of your great treasure, that I also may hurry with an offering to the babe."

But the three kings answered: "All that we have belongs to the child in the manger of whom the angels spoke. Of it, we can give you nothing." With these words, they continued their journey to Bethlehem.

Then the poor little shepherd lad grew still sadder as he could give nothing to the babe. He started to cry bitterly. Thus he sat amongst his sheep, and his tears flowed unceasingly. The star above the mountain shone more brilliantly and the people in Bethlehem began calling to each other about it. A mysterious shimmer seemed to bathe the whole world. The longing of the unhappy boy grew ever stronger and tear upon tear rolled to the ground.

But the earth soaked up the tears. Everywhere that this sorrow had moistened the earth, little shoots began to sprout; wonderful, luminous blossoms began to unfold.

Surprised, the lad beheld the wonder that the earth had given forth. Exultantly, he gathered the blossoms, saying: "Now, I, too, can give the babe something."

Joyously he ran down to Bethlehem and softly entered the stable where the babe lay in a lowly manger. With bended knee he placed his flowers at the feet of the babe. Laughingly, the babe stretched forth his hands for the blossoms.

The three kings shamefacedly beheld the wonder and spread its news in all directions as a new miracle of God on this wonderful night.

To this day the flowers that first sprang into buds on that holy winter night are called, Christmas Roses!

## True Selfhood

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHAT a wonderful revelation of the nature of true selfhood is given to us through Christian Science! To human sense man seems to be a material entity, whose individuality or self is expressed through matter or the material body; and a certain standard of physical excellence is generally regarded as expressing the normal man or woman. This material concept was the ideal of the ancient Greeks, by whom athletics and physical culture were greatly esteemed and practiced. While athletics have their place in human activity, as teaching discipline and self-control and aiding in engendering love and respect for others among groups, communities, and nations, neither mere athletic ability nor prowess, nor so-called physical beauty, expresses true individuality. Indeed, one could manifest what might be humanly regarded as physical perfection and yet but poorly express the real man.

The Bible declares that God, Spirit, made man in His image and likeness. Then man, being like Spirit, Mind, must express the attributes of God, such as goodness, mercy, justice, intelligence, unselfishness, honesty, patience, forbearance, purity, holiness. These and kindred qualities constitute man's real selfhood, and they are enduring and eternal. Regardless, then, of what our seeming condition or situation may be, nothing can prevent us from beginning to express, here and now, true manhood and womanhood. As our lives reflect more of the divine nature, peace, joy, and contentment fill our consciousness, and we are opening the way for the healing influence of Truth, whereby we are freed from suffering, sorrow, and woe.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 329), "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." The false desires of the flesh, the appetite for tobacco, alcohol, narcotics, and other forms of enslavement, can have no power over men when Truth is understood and it is realized that there is no pleasure or satisfaction to be derived from sin or sense indulgence. No individual or nation could be influenced by greed, fear, lust, pride, selfishness, self-interest, were the truth of God's spiritual, perfect creation understood, in which all have one divine source or origin, all are brethren sustained and maintained by one divine Principle or Father, and all share equally in God's affluence and goodness, even as the sun shines upon all with complete impartiality.

The dark shadows of sickness, disease, and affliction must flee before the knowledge of the omnipotence, omnipresence, and infinite compassion of divine Love. In the sure consciousness of the perfection of God and His creation no error can abide. Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 228), "The enslavement of man is not legitimate." And she adds: "Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science. Dropping their present beliefs, they will recognize harmony as the spiritual reality and discord as the material unreality."

Though a wonderful revelation of his character and nature is given us in the Gospels, little is definitely known of the personal appearance of that most manly of men, the beloved Master, Christ Jesus. Firmly and courageously he stood against the floods of envy, hatred, and persecution directed against him. Yet, withal, what compassion and love he expressed, encouraging and healing both the sick and the repentant sinner; and what tenderness and regard he constantly showed for the welfare of others! And, finally, when nailed to the cross, after suffering afflictions and indignities at the hands of his persecutors, he lovingly prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." What a sublime example of love and forgiveness for us to follow!

Mrs. Eddy was a true follower of the Master. Strong in the strength of spiritual understanding, for years she labored, always under God's direction, to establish her church; and in spite of all possible opposition, enmity, and hatred, she succeeded in her great work for mankind. Indeed the fruitage of her labors will continue and increase with the passing of time. Yet in wonderful humility Mrs. Eddy writes, "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247). A reading of her brief autobiography in her book "Retrospection and Introspection" will reveal to some extent how much Mrs. Eddy expressed the Christ-like qualities of meekness, forbearance, and love.

Christian Science comes to mankind lifting thought above matter into the holy atmosphere of divine Mind, of Life and Love, pointing the way to health, holiness, and peace. It comforts the weary and heavy laden, sunders the bonds of affliction, lifts the burdens of sickness and breaks the chains of sin, releasing mankind from the fetters of material sense and self. It restores to men their birthright of freedom and dominion, giving them a happier, more joyous outlook, more unselfish desires and nobler life purposes and aims, revealing their true spiritual selfhood as the perfect and beloved son of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## L'Individualité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS devons à la Science Chrétienne une merveilleuse révélation concernant la nature de l'individualité véritable. Pour le sens humain, l'homme paraît être une entité matérielle dont l'individualité ou le moi s'exprime par la matière ou le corps matériel; et d'après l'opinion générale, l'individu normal est celui qui représente un certain niveau de force et de beauté physiques. Ce concept matériel était l'idéal des anciens Grecs, qui prisaient et pratiquaient l'athlétisme et la culture physique. Sans doute l'athlétisme mérite une place dans le cercle des occupations humaines, car tout en enseignant la discipline et l'empire sur soi-même, il contribue à produire dans les associations et chez les peuples l'amitié et le respect vis-à-vis d'autres groupements; mais ni les prouesses sportives ni la prétendue beauté physique n'expriment l'individualité véritable. Il se pourrait même qu'un mortel manifeste ce que les humains regardent comme la perfection physique, et néanmoins n'exprime que très imparfaitement l'homme réel.

La Bible déclare que Dieu, l'Esprit, créa l'homme à Son image et selon Sa ressemblance. Ainsi l'homme ressemble à l'Esprit, à l'Entendement, et doit exprimer les attributs de Dieu—la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, l'intelligence, le désintéressement, l'honnêteté, la patience, la longanimité, la pureté, la sainteté. Ces qualités et d'autres du même genre constituent l'individualité réelle de l'homme; elles sont permanentes et éternelles. Donc, quelles que soient apparemment les circonstances dans lesquelles nous nous trouvons, rien ne peut nous empêcher d'exprimer déjà en partie, ici même et dès maintenant, le vrai statut de l'homme ou de la femme. A mesure que notre vie reflétera davantage la nature divine, notre conscience se remplira de paix, de joie, de contentement, et nous ouvrirons la porte à l'influence curative de la Vérité qui nous délivrera des souffrances, de l'affliction et du malheur.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 329 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Si les hommes comprenaient que leur vraie source spirituelle est la félicité même, ils s'efforceraient de recourir au spirituel et y trouveraient la paix." Les faux désirs de la chair, le goût du tabac, de l'alcool, des narcotiques, et les autres formes d'esclavage, ne peuvent exercer aucun pouvoir sur ceux qui comprennent la Vérité et se rendent compte que le péché ou les caprices des sens ne procurent ni plaisir ni satisfaction. Si la vérité concernant la création spirituelle et parfaite de Dieu était comprise, aucun homme, aucun peuple ne pourraient être influencés par la cupidité, la crainte, la convoitise, l'orgueil, l'intérêt, l'égoïsme; car dans cette vraie création, tous les hommes sont frères; procédant de la même source divine, tous sont soutenus et maintenus par le Principe divin, l'unique Père; tous participent également à l'abondance et à la bonté de Dieu, comme à la lumière du soleil qui brille impartialement sur les uns et les autres.

Les ombres de la maladie, des infirmités, des afflictions, doivent s'enfuir devant la connaissance du fait que l'Amour divin est tout-puissant, omniprésent, et que sa compassion est infinie. Aucune erreur ne peut demeurer dans la conscience où règne la certitude que Dieu et Sa création sont parfaits. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 228): "L'asservissement de l'homme n'est pas légitime." Puis elle ajoute: "Les mortels affirmeront un jour leur liberté au nom du Dieu Tout-puissant. Alors ils gouverneront leur propre corps par l'intelligence de la Science divine. Abandonnant leurs croyances actuelles, ils reconnaîtront l'harmonie en tant que réalité spirituelle et la discorde en tant qu'irréalité matérielle."

Bien que les Evangiles révèlent admirablement le caractère et la nature de Jésus-Christ, ils ne nous donnent aucune précision touchant l'apparence personnelle du Maître bien-aimé, qui représentait l'homme par excellence. Plein de courage, il tint ferme contre les assauts de l'envie, de la haine, des persécutions; cependant il exprimait une compassion et un amour immenses; il encourageait, il guérissait les pécheurs repentants et les malades; quelle tendre considération il montrait sans cesse pour le bien-être d'autrui! Finalement, lorsque ses persécuteurs, après lui avoir infligé des tribulations et des outrages, le clouèrent sur la croix, il pria dans une pensée d'amour: "Père, pardonne-leur, car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font." C'est à nous de suivre ce sublime exemple d'amour et de pardon.

Mrs. Eddy suivait vraiment le Maître. Soutenue par la force de l'intelligence spirituelle, elle travailla pendant des années sous la direction de Dieu pour établir son église; et malgré l'opposition, l'inimitié, la haine qui s'acharnèrent contre elle, elle put mener à bien sa grande œuvre en faveur de l'humanité tout entière. En vérité, ses labeurs porteront toujours plus de fruits à mesure que le temps s'écoule. Néanmoins Mrs. Eddy a déclaré avec une humilité admirable: "Le peu que j'ai pu faire a toujours été accompli grâce à l'amour,—à une tendresse désintéressée, patiente et constante (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 247). La brève autobiographie intitulée *Rétrospection et Introspection* révèle au lecteur quelques-unes des qualités chrétiennes—l'humilité, la longanimité, l'amour—que Mrs. Eddy manifestait abondamment.

La Science Chrétienne élève le penser des hommes au-dessus de la matière et le fait pénétrer dans la sainte atmosphère de l'Entendement divin, de la Vie, de l'Amour; elle indique le chemin qui conduit à la santé, à la sainteté, à la paix. Elle console ceux qui sont travaillés et chargés; elle rompt les liens de l'affliction, enlève les fardeaux de la maladie, brise les fers du péché, affranchit le genre humain des chaînes du sense et du moi matériels. Rendant aux hommes la liberté et l'empire qui constitue leur droit de naissance, elle leur ouvre des perspectives plus heureuses et plus joyeuses, fait naître des désirs moins égoïstes, inspire des objectifs et des desseins plus nobles, et révèle à chacun sa véritable individualité spirituelle en tant que fils parfait et bien-aimé de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Greetings*

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Messages and summonings,
Days before the bleak air sings
With the joy of speeding things.
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Pinioned thoughts seek welcomings,
Pinioned love glad tribute brings—
Christmas is a time of wings.

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# Progress In Education

*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*

## 'No More Guns'

### *Back-Yard Disarmament and a Mother's War on War*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN one of the junior neighbors came recently and asked to please borrow the cover of the garbage can for a shield to use in the game of "Knights of Old," it suddenly occurred to me that the neighborhood children were no longer playing guns. "Knights-of-Old" might be combative, but at least it was not a shooting game and carried no cowardly challenge of "Stick-'em-up!"

Thinking back, the realization followed that the children had not played with guns to any noticeable extent since that day last summer when we had the talk about shooting and killing and the significance of guns. That talk must have had its effect. I was surprised, for like many of a too faithless generation I was not exactly looking for the fruitage of a right effort. It had seemed so simple, just calling the children together and getting their co-operation.

Other efforts in other summers had not been so simple. The first campaign against toy guns was when my own two children were younger. At that time an ultimatum was issued to the neighborhood children that there was to be no more gun play in our yard. I had no authority to forbid their playing with guns, but I could, and did, declare that all guns left lying about in the said yard would be confiscated.

**A Step Ahead**

The children apparently did not take it seriously, for several guns were found. The garbage man, at the end of the week, carried them off with the refuse. I told Norma and Don what had happened and they, in turn, told the children. After that there were no more guns found, and while it did not stop shooting it did do this: for the first time the children realized that somewhere, someone was opposed to guns. That registered. After that, to a certain extent, guns were surreptitious.

But it seemed like a lost cause and entirely futile to fight against gun play, so during the following summer I quite gave up my resistance. After all, I reasoned, my own generation played fighting with Indians, and we had snow battles, and yet had turned out fairly well in the end. Besides what was the use of trying to combat the constant shooting example of the movies? I grew impervious—almost—to the sound of "Ping! Ping!" and even to the sinister "Stick-'em-up!"

One day—it must have been a summer later—I was returning home from town and there on the front lawn a little neighbor boy lay sprawled out "dead." At my approach, and possibly because of some lemon drops I was dispensing, he raised his head expectantly but was promptly ordered to lie down, that he had been killed.

My old uneasiness against gun play returned and a few days later when I saw a fair-haired little girl lying realistically limp on the same green lawn, all the old resistance came back full force. If children could look without horror upon that inert little figure whom they had "killed" with their guns, how casual a thing killing might be to them later on!

**Campaign Begun**

Again I took my stand and forbade shooting on our premises, talked firmly to the leaders about it and generally announced the campaign. It was less than a week later when I realized that intensive gun play was going on in our back yard which was a particularly handy one for playing ambush; snipers were shooting from the big maple tree and from the shrubbery round about. I went militantly to the back porch and before I had said a word there was a scurrying away, accompanied by saucy remarks, the latter quite unusual in the neighborhood.

Our back porch is high above the ground and afforded a convenient speaker's platform. Norma and Don hurried in and from the kitchen behind me implored me to stop. "You're disgracing us," sobbed Norma while Don exclaimed tragically, "we'll never live this down!"

**What Guns Do**

But nothing could stop me now. Standing there I was all the mothers everywhere, taking my stand against shooting and killing and war. As I spoke bright eyes, as from so many squirrels, peered from the tree and from behind corners and bushes. "You see what guns do," I said. "They make you run and hide; you have never done that before and you were never saucy before. What has made you so now? Guns! Guns mean hate, and cowardice, and hiding, and sneaking up, and killing people!" My voice carried. The audience was quiet as a pin.

Weeks afterward I overheard Don telling his young, college uncle about it, laughingly but admiringly. "And did Mother tell them!" he exclaimed. His Sunday School teacher told me, too, that he told the class about it and said, "Guns mean hate, and cowardice, and sneaking up behind people, and shooting to kill."

As the years have passed my own two children have largely grown away from neighborhood play and are busy instead with tennis, archery, swimming and cycling. Meanwhile, a new crop of neighborhood children have grown old enough to shoot with toy guns.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" I asked myself on day last summer when the old carnage was in full swing again. Surprising me, the answer came back, "Indeed you are!"

"But I can't interfere with the neighbors' children," I replied defensively. "Yes, but it isn't a neighborhood affair. You always have the right to war on war. In fact you can never stop until all wars are ended."

**Enlisted Their Co-operation**

So I called the children about me and there, under the same big maple, we talked it over—what guns are for and what they do to people. The inspiration came to appeal to the children themselves to stop it; and they agreed that it was largely their own problem. Right in their own neighborhood they could stop it and tell other children about it, too. Indeed, they said, they were smart enough to think of games that did not require shooting. "We'll call ourselves the 'N. M. G.'s,'" one little chap suggested, meaning, he whispered, "No More Guns."

If I had any temerity about what parents would say after seeming to organize the children, it was soon dispelled. Either they were too indifferent to care what the children played or they were pleased about it. As a matter of fact, parents entered into it very little; it was the children's affair.

For a time I took occasion to commend the substitute games that they found to play. Then summer and its going away intervened, and I had not thought seriously about it until the other day when the junior neighbor came to borrow a shield for a knight.

In looking back over the entire experience, no special method of dealing with the infinitous practice of gun play emerges as the best for all situations; the punitive, the militant, the co-operative may each have its place, although the co-operative seems preferable. But one fact stands out definitely and unmistakably—that if we are ever to get rid of gangstering, hold-ups, and war, we must begin right where we are, in our own home and in our own neighborhood.

© Fox Photos, London

**Mere Babes, But Traffic Conscious**

These little English children are not considered too young to be taught traffic laws. An imposing row of motorcars waits while the pedestrians traverse the safety lines that are now a feature of London streets. The pedestrians, hand in hand, seem to be enjoying the experience, while the young motorist nearest the camera is evidently providing the amount of noise proper to a city setting.

## The Parent

### *Helping Backward Children*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am not a parent, but have spent quite a few years in the schoolroom and my best memories are of happy boys and girls, shy offerings of flowers, gay times when we forgot the multiplication tables to dramatize "The Mad Tea Party" with its "much of a muchness," or hurried in some snowy day after lunch to read together how Christopher Robin and Pooh Bear discovered the North Pole!

The material on "Helping Backward Children" impelled me to add my bit to the column. The backward or retarded child needs a steady, quiet support from the teacher at all times. It is her business to know that the child does have ability and that she can help him prove it.

The teacher who longs for "a wise and understanding heart" can find the one thing a child does well and build on that. I remember one lad who was rated "subnormal" and placed with my group. He had been in a special room and was older than my average pupils. He seemed tall and awkward, self-conscious and nervous. He was given an inconspicuous seat and was allowed to read and study for a few days without being called upon for any personal contributions to the lessons. Long division seemed difficult for him, but no comments were made or any mention of errors in the first weeks.

One day during the library hour he chuckled aloud over a book he had found. He called the teacher's attention to the picture and then asked if he might read a chapter aloud. Some of the pupils looked doubtful but John (as we shall call him) strode to the front with self-forgetful pleasure and plunged into the story. He soon had every bit of attention for he read well and pronounced words with ease. Then we knew that he had been "learning to read" in other grades, but just couldn't break the shell of self-distrust and dread of the other pupils' reactions. After that the children begged for the rest of the story and each time he read with evident pleasure. That gave him a confidence and a standing among his companions that increased his mental stature, and he became less conscious of long arms and legs.

In my earlier teaching experiences I often lacked patience, but I know now that each individual will unfold in the sunshine of love supported by firm patience and encouragement.

(Mrs.) L. T. S.

**Learning Not to Fear the Dark**

New York

Dear Friends:

This column has been so interesting and helpful to me that I would like to express my gratitude by telling of an experience that I had several years ago with a little niece.

During her five years, Janie had always lived in a distant city so that I had had no opportunity to become acquainted with her, but late that summer she and I were left to keep house together for five memorable weeks. One evening we had occasion to return home after dark, and the tenseness with which she begged that all of the lights be turned on immediately, showed me that she was very much afraid of the dark. I said nothing but turned on the lights, and we proceeded happily in getting to bed. A few evenings later, we returned home again after dark, but this time, as we approached the house, I told Janie a story about a cat that could see just as well in the dark as in the light. She was delighted with the story, and when we reached the house I suggested that we pretend that each one of us was a Cat Who Could See in the Dark. She always loved to pretend so without any hesitancy, she agreed, and we entered the dark house without turning on a single light.

It was great fun to see how easily we could find our way about, take off our clothes and arrange them neatly for the night, get the "beds turned down," find the things we needed, even wash our hands and faces and brush our teeth without a single light. Janie moved a bit timidly at first, but that quickly wore off with the fun of it all. And we decided that we were very good Cats when we turned on the lights before we got into bed just to check up on how well we had done things in the dark. We "played Cats" numerous times after that, and there was never any more fear of the dark expressed. During the game we talked about how exactly the same things were in the dark as in the light, and later we were able to add that God is everywhere, always, whether the lights are on or off.

In teaching, I had early learned that "obedience is reflected in obedience," as a wise friend had told me, and I saw this so clearly in my experience with Janie. Her definite reaction to a right example was a very obvious challenge to me to "practice" instead of "preach," and a demand for more honest self-discipline, and more careful watching of my thinking.

(Miss) M. D. R.

## Studying Current Events

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Cambridge, Mass.

THE study of current events, or, properly speaking, current history, is both pleasurable and profitable. Pleasurable in that it affords entertainment by acquainting one with the progress of civilization in the political and social affairs of men and nations; profitable for training in orderly, consecutive thinking, especially when the study is done methodically.

As these events in current history are recorded in newspapers and periodicals, it is to them one goes for what is called "source material." Selection of this material is done by discriminating between what I call a "news item" and an event that may sooner or later become a link in the chain of history. Hence, a current event is not always a news item; though a news item may be a current event when it forms a connection between what has happened and what might follow. For example, according to my method of defining, the meeting in a social way of a prince of one nation, with a princess of another nation is a news item; but, when a marriage takes place between these royal personages it becomes an historic event, for the alliance may have consequences of definite political significance that change the course of history. Again, as another illustration, a strike by industrial workers may be only a news item, unless it causes a notable change in rules regulating the industry in which it occurs, or legislation is enacted as a result of it.

Newspapers give their readers "news while it is news," and to prevent confusion in thinking, or the scrambling of news items with historic events, the writer, who for many years has given public talks on current history, finds the following method of study valuable. It can be used by the business man, club woman, politician or high school pupil.

Provide a box of colored crayons. Choose a different color for each country. Then take a newspaper and by noting headlines only, mark the items with the respective colors denoting the country to which they belong. This constitutes a sort of filing system. Marking done, one can then read all items pertaining to a certain country consecutively and not confuse the happenings of one country with those of another.

While this reading is being done, a subdivision or cross-index of topics can be made by using initials, such as P, for politics; E, for economics; S, for social; and this can be carried still further by using S-w, social welfare; S-e, social-educational, etc. Such color indexing enables one to arrange the discourse according to countries; or according to topics, while the exercise of making such color-index trains one in orderly thinking and arrangement.

For writing a club or school paper, it is well to take a separate sheet for each topic. As the items are read they can be transcribed by condensing or amplifying according to preference. If more than one newspaper is used for material, it often occurs that amplification can be made by combining the two accounts; on the other hand, an item of column length may contain only two, or three essential points worthy of note.

This work is excellent practice for students in language and history as it gives exercise in composition and in fact finding. Also, the study of current history by young people, and the making of their own books by compiling from newspapers and periodicals, instructs them in the problems of other nations, their endeavors and achievements, and, most valuable of all, their relations to one another, which is a fundamental in international understanding.

C. M. T.

## Food Purchases

*You and the Law Series—43*

**By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**
Counselors at Law

*These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN MASSACHUSETTS a man walks into a meat market, selects a piece of steak, pays for it, and takes it home. It is cooked and eaten. It proves to be impure. Was the meat guaranteed to be wholesome? No.

His neighbor goes in and asks for some steak. The butcher selects a piece. He pays for it and takes it home. It is also tainted, but his meat is warranted.

The same market, the same merchant, the same meat. The difference lies in the method of purchase. In the first case the buyer selected the meat; in the second, the seller.

If a buyer makes known to a seller the purpose for which he wishes merchandise and relies on the seller's skill and judgment to furnish merchandise fit for his purpose, there is an implied warranty that it will be fit for that purpose.

This is a section of the Uniform Sales Act, which is in force in all the states of the United States. It applies to food as well as to other merchandise. The Massachusetts courts have held that by selecting his own meat, the buyer does not rely upon the seller's skill and judgment.

Fortunately for the consumer, other states disagree with the Massachusetts decisions. They say that under those conditions, the purchaser is not making his selection because he thinks one piece of meat is more wholesome than the other, but because of size or color, or some other reason that has nothing to do with wholesomeness. Therefore, they reason, the buyer does depend upon the seller's skill and judgment to furnish meat fit for consumption, and the meat is warranted regardless of whether the buyer or the seller selects it.

Only the person who buys the meat may recover damages for the breach of warranty, although others as well as he may have eaten it. This is because the warranty is part of the contract of sale, and only those who make a contract or are "in privity" to it, have a right to damages if it is broken.

However, if negligence of the storekeeper can be proved, those who are not "in privity" to the contract may recover.

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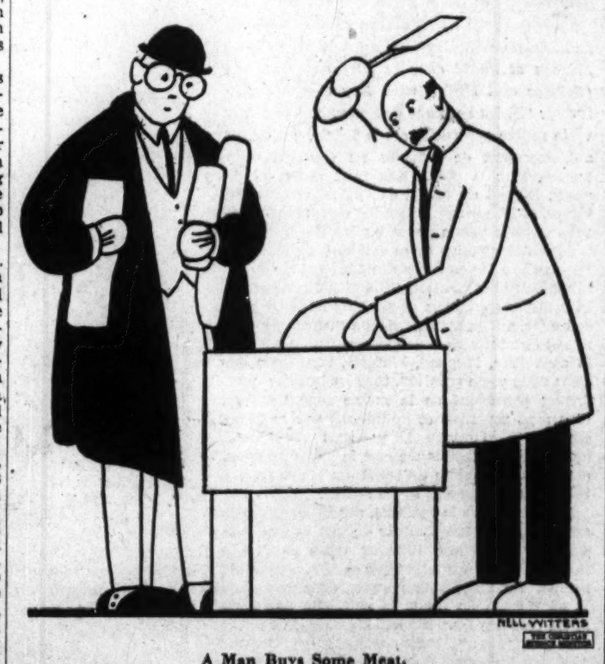


**A Man Buys Some Meat.**

## English Schools Alter Programs

### *Present Methods Better Suited to Varied Talents*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

EDUCATION has for too long been regarded as a preparation for earning a living—even in those social circles where a girl earned her living by being ornamental. The life of the individual, his or her tastes and talents, have been allowed to go to waste unless they fitted into the schedule. David Copperfield, it will be remembered, had a gift for retelling the novels of eighteenth century humorists, and his friend Traddles had a pretty taste in skeletons, which he drew in endless profusion on every available scrap of paper. But no one thought of developing David's literary ability, or of fostering Traddles' artistic talent. At least, no one did so officially. Steerforth insisted on a story every night, and Mr. Creakle caned Traddles on every possible pretext, a process which always provoked an outburst, first of tears, and then of skeletons. To that extent talent was fostered at Salem House Academy, but not otherwise.

It was hardly so bad in our early school days. But life was dull enough to give one a very genuine feeling of sympathy for the boys at Salem House. In fact, at the small private school to which the writer went, the sole outlet for literary creativeness was the telling of tales in the dormitory after lights out, and during my first year or so at a public school, the monotony of a long winter led a group of youngsters, which included a now world-famous publisher and a well-known Yorkshire editor, to write and secretly print a most libelous magazine, which came to an ignominious end after the third issue. It was all a case of cooped-up ability finding what outlet it could in a society which acknowledged only lessons and football as avenues to progress (and publicity!).

**A Change Has Come**

English schools of today reveal a marvelous transformation, a transformation effected by men and women who for the most part had to make their way into new country, having no precedents in their own education on which to rely for guidance. In consequence, when the Prince of Wales visited Bedford School, he saw the boys in a great variety of activities, ranging from delicate experiments in the great laboratories to the forging of wrought-iron gates in the smith's shop. Had he been at Highgate, he would have seen them at work on two airplanes; and at Oundle they might have been building a ship's engines or raising crops. Not all schools can provide so much, but there is a rapidly growing recognition, in all types of schools throughout the country, that latent ability of every kind should find an outlet. The nation, in fact, is slowly reorganizing its whole system of elementary education to provide just that outlet. We have traveled a long way since D'Arcy Thompson took exception to the continuous "grinding of the gerund stone."

The girls' schools have progressed in line with the boys'. At Roedean you will find walls tiled with tiles fired by the girls in the potter's shop, and close by, a room where delicate pieces of furniture are being produced. Weaving flourishes at Harrogate, bamboo pipe-making at Huryton College, where the juniors have actually built a tiny house in the grounds from discarded building materials. The blending of science and domestic economy at Westonbirt is most skillfully done; there, as at Manchester City High School, there is a full secretarial course. Thanks to the lead given by Roedean and St. Leonards in the earlier days, girls have come into the full heritage of outdoor athletics, while in dramatic and orchestral work they often surpass the boys. It is not only in the great public schools that these changes have come; I have seen the most delightfully varied courses at a small country central school, where it was difficult to believe one was among girls from cottage homes.

**Outdoor Activity Varied**

Out-of-school activities are becoming as varied as those on the time-table. There are still too many schools where boys are turned out to cricket or football nearly every afternoon of the week, but the habit is not so universal. At many schools a wider variety of outdoor activities is being officially recognized, and there is much to be said for the plan adopted at the Nautical College, Pangbourne, whereby a choice of about 10 outdoor occupations is possible on four afternoons of the week, and the other two are left free. There are even schools, few and far between, where it has dawned that cricket is a game suited only to some people; elsewhere it is still high treason to breathe such a thought.

The widespread cult of music and art as subjects and recreations of real value has yet to find an acknowledgment from examining bodies, as does the growing adoption of handicrafts into the time-table. At Bishop's Stortford and elsewhere a form has been established in which pupils who show little aptitude for the regular course receive a special training based on various crafts. This is a great advance on traditional public school methods.

Over and above these changes in the school program there has been a great increase in organized out-of-school activities. The badge courses of the Scout and Guide movements gave a lead in this, and the League of Nations Union Societies followed up the lead. At Mill Hill and Leighton Park "Hobby Hours" have been instituted; even before they were organized the Mill Hill Wireless Station, operated mainly by boys, had established the first two-way communication with America, New Zealand and the Antarctic—a "conversation" with a ship in the South Polar Seas bringing a sharp rebuke from the Home Office for exceeding the terms of the station's license! At Leighton Park craftsmen from Reading were invited to join in the Hobbies which centered round their particular craft.

**Evening Periods at Wycliffe**

The problem is to fit all these activities into the school day, and there is much to commend a plan worked out at Wycliffe College, whereby the whole evening is divided into half hour periods, a certain number of which must be devoted to preparation, while the others are available for "occupations," ranging from debates and theatrical rehearsals to bookbinding or simply "reading." Each boy has a card time-table which he fills in according to his tastes. The results are tabulated for the benefit of the master on duty, who exercises a running supervision of the scattered occupations while another master keeps a continuous "prep" going for changing groups of boys. The scheme has totally eliminated the nuisance of boys losing preparation time for music or baths or special rehearsals; it has filled the evening with constructive activity, and given regular, scheduled periods for badge courses, dramatic societies, language circles and so on.

Unconsciously, following an instinct surer than any evolved philosophy, educators have set themselves the task of blending work and play, creative ability and recreation, that there may arise a generation capable of using to the full the great access of leisure that is to be theirs.

G. F. TIMPSON

## Conversational Experiments

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"DO YOU think the fears expressed by 1300 economists to President Hoover in 1930 concerning the Hawley-Smoot Tariff were well founded?" I asked a young instructor in English as we met in the University library.

"I really don't know," he said, as he eagerly reached for a well-worn copy of Lamb's Essays.

"I read in my newspaper today the statement of a New York economist that the Hawley-Smoot tariff had much to do with the dislocation of international trade and the lowering of living standards in the various nations," I said by way of continuing the conversation.

"My specialty is the English language and literature," he replied, visibly disturbed.

I wandered over to the newspaper file, wondering why any specialty should keep a man of learning from being well-informed on current questions.

"I understand that Secretary Ickes and other liberals in the Roosevelt official family favor spending from $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 on public works next year in a Herculean effort to give work to the 10,000,000 or more unemployed," I said to a keen young member of one of our debating groups recently.

"Did you read also the opinion of Moley that there are not enough worth-while public projects to warrant the expenditure of so large a sum?" he asked.

"You know, Moley and others put their faith in efforts to revive private employment," he added.

Perhaps debating is a solution of the appalling lack of knowledge concerning public affairs, I mused as I turned to complete an interview I had begun with a freshman who had just filled out his personnel blank in my office.

"What do you think of the charges of General Butler that a Fascist movement is on foot in the United States?" I inquired of a husky football player after he had voiced his disapproval of the withdrawal of pay allowances for football players in many colleges.

"I haven't heard of it," he confessed. "Is that something like Communism?" he asked.

I decided to give up my conversational experiments with collegians and visit my Greek bootblack. I was soon engaged in an animated conversation about Odysseus, Penelope and Telemachus. Together we talked of Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy; of Marathon, of Pericles, Homer, Phideas, and a host of heroes well known to my supposedly uneducated friend.

What is education anyway? I asked myself as I looked with pride on the polish that brightened my second best pair of shoes.

HARRY E. STONE


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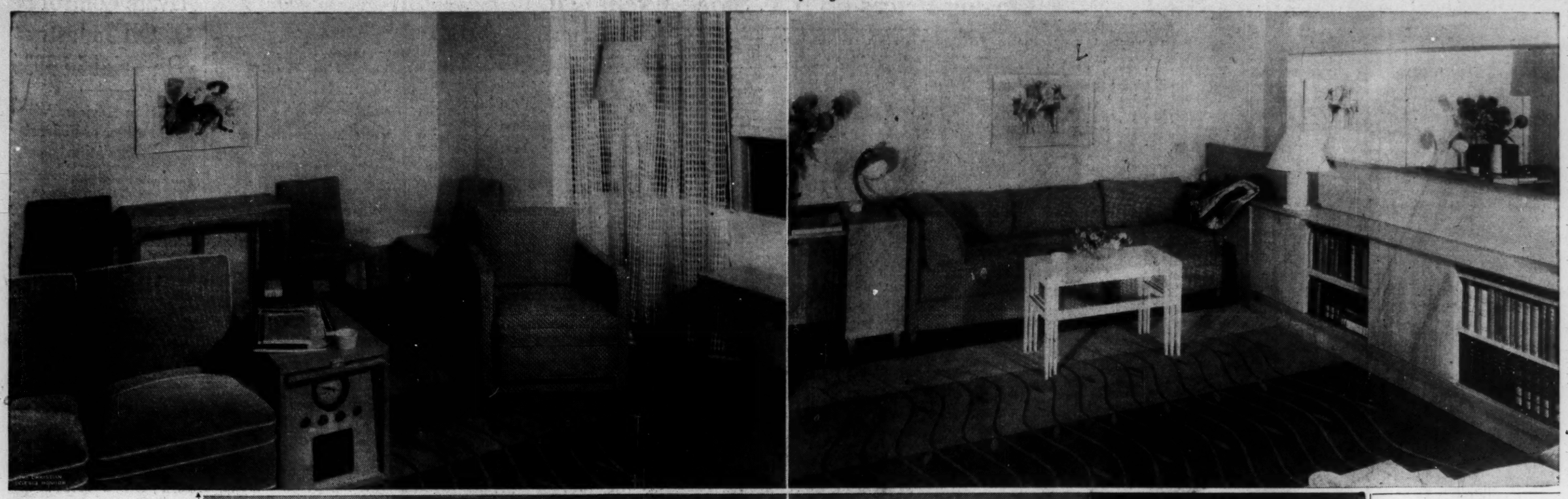
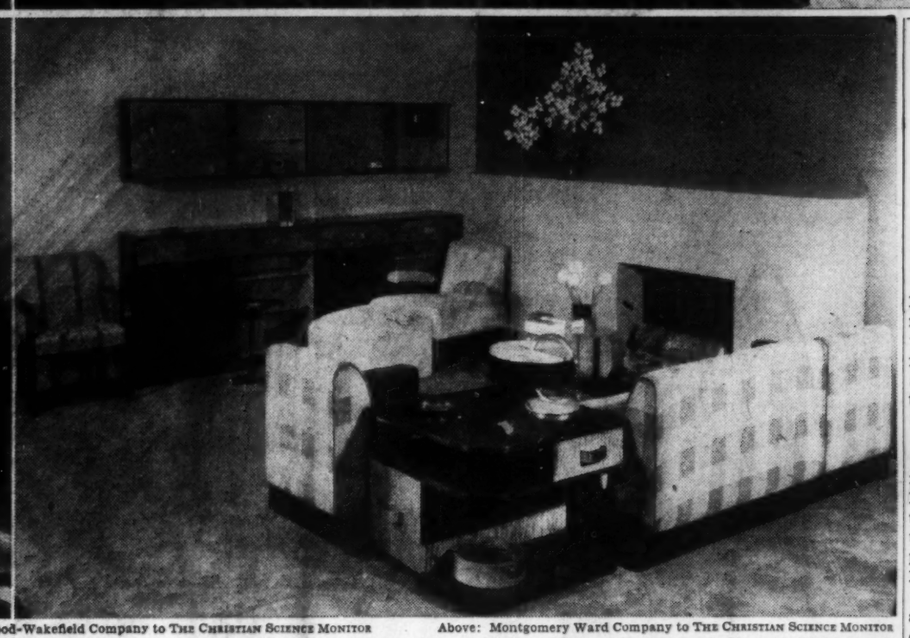




Below: Courtesy Heywood-Wakefield Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Above: Montgomery Ward Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Furniture of present-day style and moderate price has become attractive in its lines and provides the comforts and conveniences desired, as may be seen from the groups pictured here. Below, at the left, is the living-room group placed on the market a few months ago by the Heywood-Wakefield Company. The woods used are curly maple and walnut and choice of various coverings are offered. The same woods are to be found in the dining-room outfittings at the right, and a similar diversity of cover materials.*

*Above are two views of the living-room furniture that Montgomery Ward Company plans to bring out next month. Here also buyers seeking moderate-price articles have been in the designer's thought. Light-toned oak is the wood used, except for the small tables, which are cream tone. The bedding case in the back corner of the right-hand view, and the radio cabinet that serves as a stand in the other, are touches of unexpected modern convenience.*

## Modern Styles Now Priced Moderately

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**

New York

THAT a much greater number would be using in their homes furniture of modern design, if the prices of pleasing types were less expensive, has long been evident to those who are among the leaders in fostering the new forms. Not until the past two years or so have any large manufacturers or distributors felt that the probable demand would justify their production in usual factory quantities. The present season has seen marked increase of confidence in this direction, two prominent houses having brought out patterns that have features of attraction not noticed in any previous American output. Equally welcome is the statement that these pieces are within the price range of most buyers of medium quality goods.

**Good Reason for High Early Cost**

For a few years after the first examples of modern furniture appeared in America in 1925, the cost of even simple pieces was so great that only those with abundant funds thought of buying them. The small demand led to the common practice of making of single pieces to customers' orders. If a home or a room was furnished in this manner, the total reached imposing figures in some cases, as the cost of one bureau or sideboard might run to four figures. Even then the results were often not such as to excite the desires of all who saw the new forms, which were following rather closely, if they did not copy, the standards of European countries.

This was all quite natural, since older nations were the pioneers in the field, while most Americans watched their experiments with more or less skepticism. But that phase passed quickly as designers in the United States have thought less and less about the work done abroad and more and more of the tastes of those about them. The most talented architects of the country have engaged in the work, bringing to the movement all the artistic culture, taste and experience that have secured their standing in their major profession.

Encouraged by some of those best informed concerning the tastes of Americans at large, they have developed such satisfying ensembles as those which have shown for several weeks at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and which have been noticed before in these columns. While they have been pictured as well as black and white will permit, one needs to be conscious of the colors used before he can realize the effect of the furnished room as a whole. A contemporary view of the most desirable use of colors is an essential feature of modern design. This is the reason for the detailed color descriptions of that have appeared in this page in the past, in connection with most of the illustrations of these types of furnishings.

As examples of tone harmony in woods alone, the furniture shown in the two lower groups today is made of curly maple and striped walnut; that in the upper views being of light oak. The rug and covering materials are all within the same general tone section, sand to chocolate.

Whether one is, or is not, ready to enjoy this sort of furniture in the home is a matter for each to decide for himself. Shapes such as are shown here cannot be called freakish, as many of the past have been thought. Rather they show marked refinement in their own manner. They are available at moderate cost, the nine dining-room pieces costing from $254 to $284, according to the chair covering. The living-room outfit in the lower view is figured between $316 and $432 for the same reason. These are the product of the Heywood-Wakefield Company, Russel Wright being the designer.

**This Room Noticed Before**

A photograph different from those reproduced today was used on Nov. 10 in showing the room which the Chicago architect, John Wellborn Root, designed for Montgomery Ward, now being exhibited with several others in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Two portions of it now bring out the items better, those appearing in the left in the top row selling for approximately $223. This includes three lounge chairs, one of which is seen in the left front corner. The right-hand picture takes in the other furnishings as well as a desk, and these total $267, a figure that covers rug and lamp. Representatives of the distributors here tell me that these are tentative prices, and that exact ones may be expected in January, when it is planned to offer these pieces to the public.

Retail prices of these groups have been mentioned in lump sums as a convenient way of allowing readers a basis for comparison with costs of an equal number of pieces of other styles of furniture. But these things are sold as single items, so a buyer is free to select as many or as few as he wishes, adding others as may be desired.

Other houses may be offering modern style furniture that readers find to be as pleasing in appearance and as low or lower in price. Calling attention to certain examples, as has been done here, is for the purpose of making clear that furniture of excellent modern design is now available at prices that are no longer excessive. Nearly every large manufacturer offers a line of this sort, sometimes with a fancy name attached to it. It is our purpose to call attention to merit in design as it comes to our notice, from whatever source. The mention of sources is merely incidental.

## Treasure-Trove From China

**By Frank Rutter**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

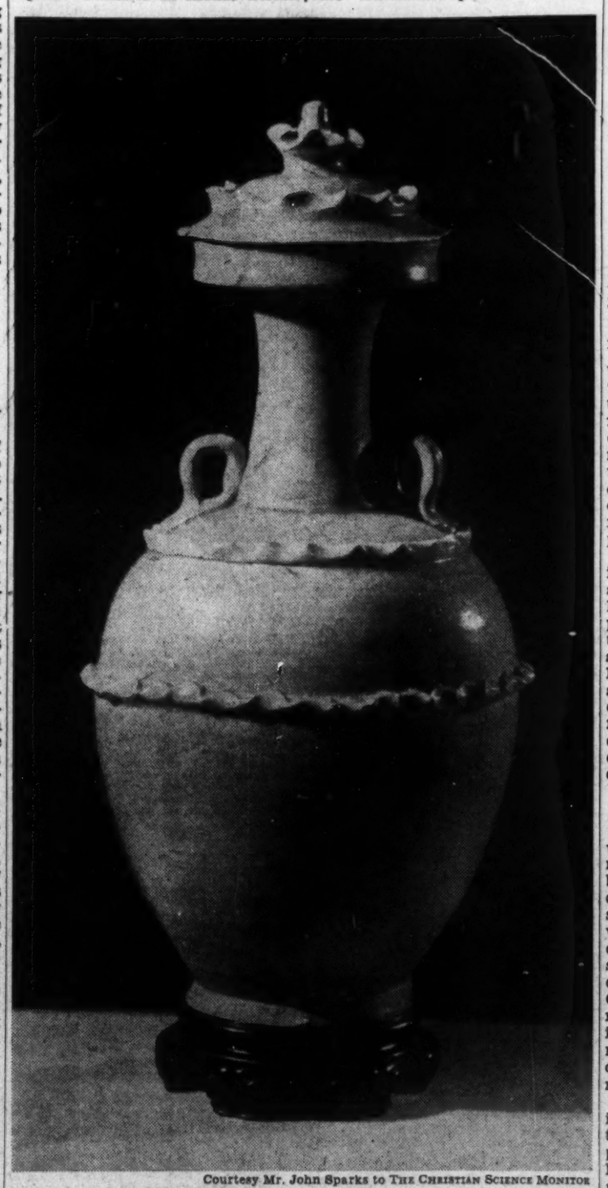
A REMARKABLE exhibition of some 200 antique works of art—bronzes, carved jades, sculptures in stone and wood, pottery and porcelain—mostly excavated in China during the past 12 months, has been placed on view at the John Sparks Galleries in Mount Street.

Some of these date from the incredibly remote time of the Chou Dynasty (1122 to 255 B. C.), among them being two silvery bronzes, a quadrilateral vase and beaker-shaped vase with pear-shaped body. Both of these already testify to an old-established civilization in their fine craftsmanship and the distinction of their decoration, key-pattern bands and masks in high relief.

Irresistible in their lively human appeal and expressiveness of modeling, are two remarkably realistic T'ang figures, a curtseying Dancing Girl in black stone, and a fascinating curly-headed Dancing Boy in pottery, the last showing traces of red pigment, with green and gold on the jewelry. There are also five very unusual T'ang horses with Mongolian riders playing musical instruments; these have a pale buff glaze over which a red pigment has been painted in places.

Of exceptionally fine quality also is a series of Sung celadon pieces. One rare porcelain vase, recently excavated, with ovoid body and long straight neck and cover, in an olive-green glaze, may be compared to Plate 47 in the Eumorfopoulos Catalogue, Vol. II. Another remarkable example is the large Northern Chinese vase and cover with a pale-olive celadon green glaze.

Some superb examples of Ting ware include a porcelain dish, with shallow rounded sides and almost flat rim, with molded design inside of two spotted deer among peony scrolls, and "tear stains" on the exterior, similar to one in the Metropolitan Museum. Among numerous fine pieces of blue and white, special interest is attached to a pair of early Ming galipot-shaped vases which are among the treasures yielded by recent excavation.



Courtesy Mr. John Sparks to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Among the extremely fine examples of early Chinese pottery and porcelain lately shown at the John Sparks Galleries in London, was this Sung (420-479 A. D.) celadon vase with cover, the glaze in olive green*

## The Story of Book Collecting

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

THE story of the woman who buys books for the color of their bindings, so that they might fit in with the color scheme of a room, is as familiar to book collectors as it is ludicrous. The example of the collector who buys merely for their collecting value, irrespective of what they may contain, is no less regrettable. While keeping alert for the first edition, the true collector should seek first to buy only those books whose contents appeal to him for their reading value alone. Following such a policy one cannot possibly "go wrong."

From buying books for reading to buying them for collecting is no great step. The person who buys books may become a collector simply by changing his buying procedure. It need not even cost him any more. For instance, having decided to purchase a particular book, the buyer visits his bookseller, who promptly removes from the shelf the latest edition, which might be the fifth or sixth. There was, of course, no thought of deceit on the part of the bookseller, inasmuch as most people buy a book to read, completely indifferent to the particular edition available. But the reader who has decided to turn collector as well will make a point of looking inside to make certain that he is getting a first edition, and who, if this is not in stock, will ask the bookseller to get him a copy of the first edition even though it may cost a trifle more.

Contemporary first editions are, in the main, comparatively inexpensive. If in the years to come the collector finds that some of his books have proven so enduring that their value has risen, his satisfaction will be not only of a financial nature but based on something more desirable—the feeling of that one's literary judgment has been approved.

The best way to make sure of getting first editions of books is to peruse the advance catalogues put out periodically by the publishers. If a book attracts because of its author, whose style or other qualities have so appealed to the collector that he is determined to buy everything written by that author, he will place an order with his bookseller for a copy of the first edition. Such advance orders usually assure that he will get a first edition if one is available, but not always, as some first editions are small in number. This may be because the publisher is not quite certain of the reception the book will receive from the buying public, and is therefore not willing to take a chance on publishing more than he can dispose of.

In many cases, however, particularly where the book is by a well-known and popular author, first editions are printed in small quantities, so that their value might quickly rise. Smacking of speculation as this scheme does, it is much regretted by many collectors, particularly those who have little to spend. However, it is a situation to be faced and the collector must make the best of it. If a first edition, even though there is only a small quantity available, is obtained immediately after a book goes on sale it is not likely that the price will be excessive, although it might quickly rise, following the publication of succeeding issues.

Whenever possible, the collector-reader should make an effort to get the first edition, for he will find as he adds one book after another to his shelves that the feeling of owning nothing but "firsts" of the contemporary books which he has enjoyed is unique among life's simpler pleasures.

## Fine Rooms Surround Radios

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Chicago

AN EXHIBIT of music rooms, where the radio is given special preference, was opened here recently, to continue until Dec. 20 at the Drake Hotel.

The showing of the six interiors is sponsored by the Association of Arts and Industries of Chicago in collaboration with a radio corporation. Though this Association has for its aim the encouragement of industry to adopt good design in their manufactured products, and though the radio is in the forefront of the exhibit, the display of rooms turns out to be the first showing of interiors since the antique expositions petered out a few years ago.

Since the radio has become an integral part of almost every home, as much a center of interest, perhaps, as the grand piano or the fireplace, the present exhibit is of interest to home makers. Problems do arise concerning where the radio will look best in its relation to the architecture of the room; what type of cabinet will go best with the other furnishings; and whether the radio can be controlled by a person included in the conversation which chirps up between programs.

**Engineering Good; Cabinet Design Poor**

Although the radio has gone forward in its mechanical improvements, very little superior talent has been exercised in the design of its cabinets. Recognizing this, the Association of Arts and Industries whose function it is to get better designs for industrial products, is sponsoring this first showing in Chicago of radio music rooms. Six of Chicago's decorators have set up the rooms carrying out their own ideas in regard to furniture, wall treatment, and color. These offer ideas in other directions, in addition to the music problem.

An octagonal room has silver walls indirectly lighted with silver bowls throwing much light to the upper part of the room and leaving the lower part subdued and right for radio listening. The radio itself stands in a recessed wall which gives it a prominent setting. Four large paintings of white and green orchids on silver are used in the corners. The furniture is simple, authentic Biedermeier, with fabrics in chartreuse green. Beverly and Valentine created it as a good music room for a country home.

A solarium, intended for the free gathering place of the entire family for breakfast, afternoon, or evening, was done by William R. Moore Co., the walls ebony black and the floor of black linoleum. Several chaises lounges, covered in Chinese yellow linen with sweeping black design, are placed here and there among the arm chairs and soft-cushioned settees. Chinese split bamboo instead of Venetian blinds roll down over the broad windows.

**Woman's Room Has Charm**

The only woman decorator participating in the exhibit is Miss Cornelia Conger. She has produced a small, intimate room for the lady of the house, where are gathered her favorite bits of porcelain, her flowers, her pictures, books she is reading, and her sewing table, which came from the household of Lady Beaverbrook. One corner is given to the man of the house. There he has his deep low chair, good light, and radio within easy reach.

An eighteenth century room by Watson and Boaler shows how the period furniture can be enlivened with modern upholstery. By keeping the zig-zag patterns small and in a light color, the designer chose a covering for the large sofa which gives it a modern air, yet does not depart too much from period style. The room is built around a pair of scenic paper panels in sepia tones and has rich terra cotta walls. Shades painted after the manner of Venetian blinds continue the terra cotta tone.

## Will Show Textiles of Guatemala

New York

FROM Feb. 5 to Feb. 23 the National Alliance of Art and Industry will hold in the Mezzanino Gallery of the RCA Building, an exhibition of Guatemalan textiles, which is regarded as the most important collection of foreign applied arts that has been shown in the United States since that of Mexican crafts imported in 1928 by the Art Center.

The quality of the exhibition from Guatemala can be prejudged by the fact that it was made by Miss Ruth Reeves, outstanding designer of textiles. At the instigation of the National Alliance—the Carnegie Corporation together with the Carnegie Institute of Washington sent her to Guatemala to study both the historic and the contemporary design of that country. Miss Reeves traveled in the prehistoric Mayan and Azteo countries and assembled examples of weaving that, literally, she took from the backs of the Indians who made them. From centers of culture in cities and towns she made additional purchases. She has brought back 250 pieces of great importance historically and artistically, pieces which, furthermore, demonstrate the astonishing fact that contemporary procedure in Guatemala parallels certain contemporary fashions here.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Listed Stock Quotations

# Very Irregular Price Course Followed by New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Stock Dealings Are Scrambled In Appearance

### Radio Shares Attract Most Attention in Market Without Trend

By Forrest Price

It was a very irregular market. Sort of scrambled in appearance. Some stocks were up substantially, others off as much.

And for a short session, it was a rather active one.

Total transactions footed up to 490,000 shares.

Shares of Radio Corporation possibly attracted most attention. The common was up more than a point, while the B stock sold off more than 4 points. The A stock declined 1½. The gyrations in these issues were due to the postponement of the recapitalization plan.

Less attention was paid the public utilities. Consolidated Gas was up a point at one time, but afterward lost its gain. Interboro declined more than a point. West Penn Power 6 per cent sold off 2 points.

Other losers included Eastman Kodak, General Printing Ink preferred, Atchison preferred, Bigelow Sanford and Bloomingdale preferred.

Gainers were Union Tank, up to a new high, J. C. Penney, International Harvester, Air Reduction, Vulcan Detinning, American Crystal Sugar, Bethlehem Steel preferred and Westinghouse Electric.

Trading was light in bonds, and price changes generally were unimportant. Some of the rail issues, particularly the low priced ones, were in supply at lower figures. United States Governments were mildly mixed, but changes were slight.

Cotton prices ruled steady to higher among the commodities. Grain prices also were higher.

The depression is entirely over for many business concerns. This is eloquently apparent in the increased dividend payments this week. Dividend disbursements taken as a whole are the largest for the month of December since the depression started more than five years ago.

A compilation by Standard Statistics Company presenting the favorable and unfavorable dividend changes from Jan. 1 to Dec. 12, 1934, shows there were 1308 favorable changes, of which 497 represented extra dividends, 330 dividend resumptions and 298 increases in the regular rates.

During this period there were only 360 unfavorable changes. Contrasting the changes, both favorable and unfavorable, with the two preceding years the improvement is impressive.

Increased wage payments and scattered restorations of wage cuts also play a part in the recovery that has been going on.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Cross-currents of buying and selling gave the stock market an uneven appearance during today's brief session.

Specialties provided most of the activity, however. A few of the utilities resisted selling pressure. The close was irregular.

While Public Service of New Jersey broke through to a new low for the year or longer, it later met moderate support and shaded its extreme decline of around a point. A number of the other power and light issues were unchanged to slightly down.

**Radio Gyrations**

A sharp decline in Radio Corporation preference stocks, and an advance in the common shares, furnished the principal excitement of the day's proceedings. The gyrations of the Radio group, though, seemed to be only mildly unsettling to the remainder of the list. The news was not especially bearish, but traders were cautious, and many were inclined to await further economic and political developments before expanding commitments.

American Can made a new year's high before dropping back. American Telephone and Allied Chemical improved. J. C. Penney and National Distillers moved forward a point or so each, while Loew's and American Commercial Alcohol steadied.

Losers of 1 to more than 2 included Manhattan Railway, Interboro Rapid Transit, U. S. Smelting and Eastman Kodak.

Consolidated Gas held about even, and fractional recessions were shown by public Service of New Jersey, North American, American Water Works, U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Case, Santa Fe and N. Y. Central.

**Bond Movement Narrow**

The bond market during the abbreviated session today moved within a narrow range on a small volume of trading.

Low priced rails were again offered rather freely, and some losses of fractions to a point were established in the first hour. Utility issues gave a generally better performance, and extended their recoveries from the week's low levels.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s rose about a point to 82½, and the obligations of Consolidated Gas of New York, were steadier.

There were fractional losses in Bethlehem Steel 5s, at 106¾, Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 at 20½, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 52½ and Nickel Plate 4½s at 60¼.

Bonds of National Dairy Products, Erie, North American Company, and Armour & Co. were firm.

U. S. Governments were little changed except in Home Owners Loan 4s, down 4-32ds of a point at 100.24 and Treasury 3¼s of 1944-46, off 3-32ds at 102.21.

Active trading in the foreign division was confined to two or three groups which showed unimportant changes.

**Wool Top Futures**

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 77.6 | 77.6 | 76.2b |
| July | 78.0 | 78.0 | 77.6b |

b—Bid.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| High 1934 | Low 1934 | Range Div. in $ | | Sales Est. | High | Low | Dec.22 Last | Dec.21 Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅛ | 6 | .. | Adams Express | 300 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 11⅝ | 6¾ | .. | Addressograph | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | .. |
| 9⅝ | 4⅞ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 113 | 91⅞ | 3 | Air Reduction | 400 | 111¼ | 110¼ | 111¼ | 110¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅝ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 800 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 5¼ | 1½ | h | Alleghany Corp | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 100¾ | 115¼ | 6 | Allied Chem | 500 | 131¼ | 131 | 131¼ | 130½ |
| 23⅜ | 10⅝ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 800 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¼ |
| 20⅛ | 11⅛ | .. | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 45 | 25 | 1½g | Amal Leather pf | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | .. |
| 55⅝ | 39 | 2 | Amerada | 300 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48⅝ | 48¼ |
| 48 | 35¼ | 3 | Am Ag Ch Del | 300 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ | 45½ |
| 25¼ | 11½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 600 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 14¼ |
| 72⅞ | 44½ | .. | Am Crye Sug pf | 100 | 58⅝ | 57¼ | 58 | 56½ |
| 38 | 19½ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 400 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25¼ |
| 108¾ | 90¼ | 4† | Am Can | 2300 | 109 | 108⅛ | 108⅞ | 108⅝ |
| 152½ | 126½ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ | .. |
| 33⅞ | 12 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 300 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ |
| 70⅞ | 46¼ | 3 | Am Chicle | 200 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 62½ | 30⅝ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 800 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅛ | .. | Am Encaustic T | 500 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 13¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Am & For Pow | 500 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 30 | 11⅝ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 300 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| 25 | 11 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 500 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13 |
| 42¼ | 3½ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 10 | 3 | .. | Am Ice | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 11 | 4⅜ | .. | Am International | 400 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 38⅜ | 14½ | .. | Am Locomotive | 600 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 27⅞ | 12⅞ | .. | Am Metal | 300 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅛ |
| 12¼ | 3 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 2200 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 34¼ | 9½ | 1½ | Am P&L 5% pf | 300 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10 |
| 29⅞ | 11½ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 600 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | 11½ |
| 17⅝ | 10 | .. | Am Radiator | 2200 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅝ |
| 28¼ | 13½ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 1300 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | 19⅞ |
| 65¼ | 36 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 62½ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | .. | Am Seating | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 30 | 19⅝ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 51¼ | 30¼ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 700 | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 108 | 71¼ | .. | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 |
| 26½ | 10⅛ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 600 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | 16 |
| 44¾ | 37 | 2† | Am Stores | 100 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41 |
| 125¼ | 100½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 2500 | 103⅝ | 102¼ | 102⅝ | 102 |
| 13 | 3 | .. | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 300 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 12¼ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 300 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | 13⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 7 | .. | Am Woolen | 400 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 53¾ | 36 | .. | Am Woolen pf | 300 | 44¾ | 44 | 44¼ | 44⅛ |
| 17¾ | 10 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 2200 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 29¼ | 26¼ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 200 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27 |
| 103 | 76¼ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Armour Ill | 3200 | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 71¼ | 46¼ | 6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 400 | 68¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | 65¼ |
| 70 | 63¾ | 7† | Artloom Corp pf | 100 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | .. |
| 18¼ | 7¼ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 300 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 73¾ | 45¼ | 2b | Atchison T&SF | 1300 | 52¼ | 52 | 52 | 52¼ |
| 90 | 79¼ | 5 | Atchison pf | 200 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86⅛ | 87 |
| 54¼ | 24¼ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 1100 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 35¼ | 28½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 800 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 2b | Atlas Powder | 300 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ | 39½ |
| 57⅞ | 16½ | .. | Auburn Auto | 200 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 65 | 39½ | 5 | Austin Nichol A | 500 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61½ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1800 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| **—B—** | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 4½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 700 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ |
| 64¾ | 16¼ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 34½ | 13⅛ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2200 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 37⅞ | 15¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 46⅛ | 35½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 300 | 39⅞ | 39¾ | 39⅞ | 40 |
| 115 | 95¼ | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 20 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 10 | 5⅛ | .. | Barnsdall A | 500 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 19¾ | 10¼ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 300 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 |
| 76⅞ | 58 | 3† | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | .. |
| 15¼ | 8⅞ | .50b | Belding Hem | 300 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 23⅞ | 9¾ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 1100 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅞ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind La | 200 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 40 | 26 | 1½ | Best & Co | 200 | 37¼ | 34¼ | 37¼ | 37½ |
| 49½ | 24⅛ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 500 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 82 | 54⅞ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 300 | 66⅝ | 66 | 66⅝ | 65½ |
| 40 | 19¼ | 1b | Bigelow Sanford | 40 | 22½ | 222 | 22½ | 23 |
| 16¼ | 6 | .. | Blaw Knox | 200 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 109 | 88 | 7 | Bloomingdale pf | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| 11¼ | 6¾ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 400 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 300 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56 |
| 28¼ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 1300 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 29⅝ | 16⅛ | 1 | Borg Warner | 500 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | 28 |
| 26½ | 12 | 1† | Briggs Mfg | 1300 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 44⅞ | 28¼ | .75b | Brooklyn Man T | 1200 | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | .. | Brooklyn Queens | 400 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 10⅞ | 4 | .. | Brunswick Balke | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9⅝ |
| 9⅞ | 2½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 400 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 14½ | 6 | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 1000 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3 | .. | Budd Mfg | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 44 | 16 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 80 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 29 |
| 5⅝ | 2 | .. | Budd Wheel | 400 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 3 |
| 15½ | 5⅞ | .. | Bullard | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11⅝ |
| 19⅞ | 10½ | .40† | Burroughs Add | 200 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 2⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Bush Term (h) | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 21 | 5⅛ | .. | Bush T Bldgs pfet | 10 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| 7¼ | 1½ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 32¾ | 13⅝ | .. | Byers | 200 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| **—C—** | | | | | | | | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 29½ | 12½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14⅝ |
| 18¼ | 10⅞ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 4500 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 86¾ | 35 | .. | Case Thresh | 800 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51 | 51⅝ |
| 37⅝ | 23 | 1† | Caterpillar Trac | 2200 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 44⅞ | 17⅛ | .. | Celanese Corp | 2800 | 32⅝ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 32¼ |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Celotex vtc (h) | 1100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 22⅝ | 6½ | .. | Celotex Co pf (h) | 180 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 19¼ |
| 32⅛ | 18¾ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 300 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 12⅝ | 5½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 300 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10½ |
| 116½ | 82 | 7 | Century Rib pf | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 44½ | 30¼ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 1400 | 42¼ | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 42½ |
| 48⅞ | 34 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 1800 | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43⅞ |
| 48⅞ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 2100 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 800 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 3½ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 400 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 8½ | 2¼ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 700 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 13¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 900 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 15 | 4 | .. | Chi & N'western | 500 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 200 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 28¾ | 14¼ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 100 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 6½ | 1⅝ | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 2½ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 60⅝ | 29¼ | 1† | Chrysler | 6700 | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅝ | 38½ |
| 24⅞ | 17¼ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2¼ | ½ | .. | City Stores (h) | 1300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1½ | ⅜ | .. | City Stores vtc (h) | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | .. | City Stores A (h) | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 18⅛ | 9⅝ | .50† | Colgate-Palm-P | 800 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | 17 |
| 28½ | 10 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 8⅞ | 3⅝ | .. | Colo F & Ir (h) | 700 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 33¼ | 13 | .. | Colo & So 1pf | 30 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | 14½ |
| 19¼ | 6⅞ | .. | Columbia Gas | 3600 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 71 | 41 | 5 | Columbia Pict pf B | 20 | 48 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 41⅝ | 21½ | 1† | Columbia Pic vtc | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | .. |
| 77¼ | 58 | 3.40† | Columbian Carb | 600 | 71 | 71 | 71¼ | 71¾ |
| 39½ | 18⅝ | 2 | Comm Credit | 1700 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 110 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 103½ |
| 61 | 35¾ | 2† | Comm Inv Tr | 2200 | 56⅞ | 55⅞ | 56¼ | 55¾ |
| 36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 3100 | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| 3¾ | 1 | .. | Comwlth & So | 4200 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | .. |
| 52¾ | 21½ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 100 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¼ |
| 35⅝ | 22 | 1.60† | Congoleum Nairn | 800 | 35⅝ | 33¼ | 33⅝ | 33 |
| 6¼ | 1⅝ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 8100 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 20¼ | 10⅞ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 3400 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 47⅝ | 19⅝ | 2 | Consol Gas | 9600 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 95 | 76 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 600 | 78 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 77 |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | .. | Consol Laundries | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 14¼ | 7¼ | .42b | Consol Oil | 3900 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | .. | Consol Textile | 800 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 13¾ | 6⅞ | .. | Container A | 2500 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅝ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | .. | Container B | 3200 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 14⅝ | 5¼ | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5¾ |
| 2⅝ | ⅞ | .. | Cont Baking B | 700 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 64½ | 56¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 2400 | 62⅝ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 62¼ |
| 36¼ | 23⅝ | 1.30† | Cont Insurance | 800 | 33 | 31⅝ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Oil | 2200 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17½ |
| 84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 1200 | 62½ | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 9⅞ | 3⅝ | .. | Coty | 600 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 36¼ | 28 | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 500 | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35⅝ |
| 36¼ | 18¾ | 1g | Crown Cork & S | 800 | 23 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 23⅞ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | .. | Crown Zellerback | 500 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 38⅝ | 17 | .. | Crucible Steel | 400 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 3⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Cuba Co | 1200 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 1100 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅝ |
| 29⅞ | 13¼ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 200 | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20½ |
| 95⅝ | 43½ | 6g | Curtis Aeroplane | 100 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 1800 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 12¼ | 5¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 500 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅛ |
| 21½ | 11 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| **—D—** | | | | | | | | |
| 34⅛ | 10⅛ | .. | Deere & Co | 3600 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 25⅝ |
| 18¾ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 300 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | .. |
| 73½ | 35 | .. | Del & Hudson | 700 | 41 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 41 |
| 33¾ | 14 | .. | Del Lack & W | 800 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18 |
| 13¼ | 4 | .. | Denver R G pf | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 28½ | 21 | 1 | Diamond Match | 100 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | .. |
| 34½ | 28¼ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33¾ |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2† | Dome Mines | 900 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| 23 | 11 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 400 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 28½ | 14¼ | .. | Doug'ss A | 1400 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 34⅛ | 10⅛ | .. | Deere & Co | 3600 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 25⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 900 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | .. |
| 73½ | 35 | .. | Del & Hudson | 700 | 41 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 41 |
| 33¾ | 14 | .. | Del Lack & W | 800 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18 |
| 13¼ | 4 | .. | Denver R G pf | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3½ |
| 28½ | 21 | 1 | Diamond Match | 100 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 34½ | 28¼ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33¾ |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2† | Dome Mines | 900 | 38⅝ | 38 | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| 23 | 11 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 400 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 28½ | 14¼ | .. | Douglas A | 1400 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60† | du Pont de Nem | 3000 | 93¾ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93½ |
| 128 | 115 | 6 | du Pont deb | 300 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 107 | 20 | 5 | Luquesne Lt pf | 110 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| **—E—** | | | | | | | | |
| 116½ | 79 | 4† | Eastman Kodak | 1000 | 111½ | 110⅞ | 111 | 112 |
| 22½ | 12⅛ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 300 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 31⅞ | 15 | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 500 | 26½ | 26 | 26⅛ | 26 |
| 110 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 100 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108 |
| 7½ | 3 | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4¼ | .19b | Elec & Mus Ind | 300 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 2¼ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 1600 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 19¾ | 6 | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 21 | 6⅝ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 52 | 34 | 2.25 | Elec Sto Battery | 300 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Elk Horn Coal (h) | 600 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 3¾ | 1 | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 23½ | 10⅛ | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 14 |
| 10⅝ | 5 | .. | Equitable Off Blg | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 24⅞ | 9⅝ | .. | Erie RR | 100 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12 |
| 27½ | 9 | .50 | Evans Products | 400 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 21 |
| 10½ | 3 | .. | Exchange Buffet | 40 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| **—F—** | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 7 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 100 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | .. |
| 74½ | 30 | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 20 | 72½ | 72 | 72 | 72½ |
| 11¼ | 4 | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 200 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | .. |
| 62 | 34¼ | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 20 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | .. |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | 20 | .60† | Fed'd Dept Sto | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 35½ | 23¾ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 300 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33½ |
| 25¼ | 13½ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 300 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 69¼ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 600 | 55 | 54⅝ | 55 | 54½ |
| 17⅞ | 2 | .. | Follansbee B (h) | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 22 | 8½ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 100 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 27½ | 17½ | .85b | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25¼ |
| 17½ | 8¼ | .. | Fox Film A | 100 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 50⅝ | 21½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 600 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| **—G—** | | | | | | | | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 400 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 11½ | 5⅝ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 400 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 43⅝ | 30 | 1⅝ | Gen Am Trans | 400 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | 35½ |
| 23½ | 12 | .. | Gen Asphalt | 300 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 14⅞ | 6½ | .65b | Gen Baking | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 25¼ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 4500 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 12¾ | 11⅝ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 3000 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 36⅞ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 800 | 34 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 34¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 64½ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 42 | 24⅝ | 1† | Gen Motors | 6900 | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31½ | 31 |
| 109 | 89¾ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107½ |
| 6⅝ | 3¼ | .. | Gen Out Ad | 700 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 94⅝ | 73½ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 10 | 94⅝ | 94 | 94⅝ | 94½ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 300 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 23 | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35¼ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | .. | Gen Realty | 700 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| 30⅝ | 10 | .. | Gen Rlty pf ww | 300 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | .. |
| 19½ | 10 | .. | Gen Refract et | 200 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 43½ | 17⅞ | .. | Gen Steel Cas pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 14⅞ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Ra | 100 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13½ |
| 38⅝ | 15⅝ | 1† | Glidden | 400 | 26⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | 27 |
| 107½ | 83 | 7 | Glidden ppf | 20 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | .. |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 800 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ |
| 23 | 18 | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 700 | 17⅞ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 8 | .. | Goodrich | 300 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 18⅛ | .. | Goodyear | 300 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 98⅝ | 64 | 4 | Goodyear 1pf | 300 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 11⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 500 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¼ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅛ | .. | Graham Paige | 300 | 3⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 13⅝ | 4 | .. | Granby | 700 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 6¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | .. | Grand Union | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4½ |
| 40 | 23 | 3 | Grand Un pf | 100 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30¼ |
| 40⅝ | 38 | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 32½ | 13¼ | .. | Great Nor pf | 800 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¼ |
| 18⅛ | 8½ | .50b | Great Nor Ore | 300 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 35¼ | 23 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 100 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 |
| 118⅛ | 102 | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 30 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 3⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Guantanamo Sug | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 24⅝ | 13 | .50 | Gulf Mobile & N | 100 | 5 | 5 

Commerce and Finance

# Federal Control Enlarges as U. S. Takes Over Moffat Road

Business and Industry

## U. S. in Railroad Business, Taking Over Moffat Line

### RFC Names New Board—Observers See Extension of Federal Control

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Houses, banks and railroads—it will not be long, say conservative observers in the Capital, before the Government will be forced to take over many of these to guard its vast new-deal extensions of credit.

The development is seen as an almost inevitable consequence of huge federal loans.

The RFC has just assumed control and active management of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad (the "Moffat road") and is in the railroad business, in consequence, for the first time since the war. The RFC took over the line to protect its interest in loans to the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad amounting to $10,783,150. The Government has exercised its control over the Moffat road by naming to the reroganized board of directors Judge Wilson McCarthy, A. A. Berle Jr., "brain trust" member, and George H. Burr, New York broker.

**New Chapter Opens**

Like it or not, say economists here, the U.S. Government is in for a long period of ownership, operation or landlord-control of various kinds. This result is seen as inevitable from New Deal loan operations, and the observers feel that a big new chapter in federal relation with private finance and business is just beginning.

First, there are the railroads. These have vast RFC loans, and many of them are in a bad way. In discussions heard in the capital the thought occurs over and over again that it may not be long before the Government will have to intervene in this erstwhile private sphere, as it did in the war. If government ownership comes, it is said, it will begin with the railroads. As it is, Joseph B. Eastman, railroad administrator, exercises a degree of control over the carriers not equaled by the Government in any other major field. If the Government steps in, it will probably be at the roads' own request. This is one case where government "interference" is apparently welcomed. The joint business conference at White Sulphur Springs, which denounced government interference in other respects, urged liberal federal credit for the hard-pressed lines. Many of the big railroads are, of course, in excellent financial shape.

**Deep in Banking Business**

Second, there are the banks. Few people realize the extent to which the Government now controls banking. Actually, the Government has practically pre-empted the whole credit field. Since the Roosevelt bank holiday, America has had a socialized credit structure. On June 30, outstanding federal advances to banks through loans or stock purchases totalled $1,413,000,000. What most people do not yet realize is that when the Government aids a bank by buying its preferred obligations, it actually becomes part-owner, frequently votes its stock. There is now a voting interest in half the commercial banks of the country. The RFC has been described as "the biggest bank in the world." It owns half the stock in most of the reorganized national banks. In case of default on preferred obligations, the RFC assumes virtually complete control. The RFC has actually employed its potential control. Walter J. Cummings for example was nominated by the RFC as chairman of the Board of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company. The RFC forced election of a new board of directors of the American National Bank of Nashville. Other instances might be cited.

Finally, the Government is likely soon to be landlord on a great scale. This is likely to come about in the same way—the need of the Government to step in to protect its interest on numerous loans on slums, private houses and farms. In this case the loans are made by the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation, and other agencies. This agency has a capital of $150,000,000. A number of officials acknowledge that the Government will almost inevitably have to play landlord to a greater or less degree, in view of its vast housing credit program in this and kindred fields.

## Czechoslovak Scrap Iron Imports Have Big Gain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Imports of scrap iron into Czechoslovakia have increased sharply during the current year according to information received from Prague by the Commerce Department.

During the first nine months of 1934 imports totaled 43,846 metric tons valued at 17,497,000 crowns ($699,980) as compared with 13,770 metric tons valued at 4,769,000 crowns ($190,760) in the corresponding period of last year.

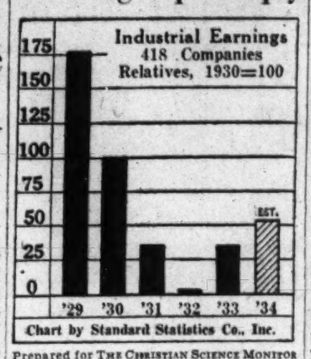
The increased demand for scrap iron coupled with the devaluation of the crown which occurred in February has caused domestic prices to increase steadily during the year. At the beginning of the year the price for 100 kilograms of scrap iron was 18 crowns ($0.72), while at present the price is 24 crowns ($0.96), a gain of 33 per cent.

## Confidence in Hardware Buying Is More Apparent

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—A market signalized by steadying prices has had an evident effect upon trade morale in the hardware field during recent weeks. Buying is becoming more confident, more general, and with a little more reach into the future, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

## Leading Corporations' Earnings Up Sharply




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARNINGS of 418 identical industrial corporations are compared on the accompanying chart for the last six years.

Note that estimated earnings this year are just half of the base year, 1930, but 55 per cent above those of 1933.

## Weir Sees Better Year in 1935 For The Steel Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 22—Amplifying an announcement that he will build a $12,000,000 steel mill in Detroit within the next six months, Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here that 1935 promises to be a much better year than 1934 in the steel industry. The principal reason, he said, is a growing feeling of confidence on the part of business in general.

Mr. Weir views the steady upward movement in steel production figures from September's low of 17½ per cent to the present output of around 35 per cent as a fundamentally sound advance, as contrasted with the speculative rise of a year and a half ago.

"This seems to be a sounder improvement, based on more confidence as a result of the developing co-operation between government and business," Mr. Weir said. "With a continuation of that confidence and co-operation, you will see greatly improved conditions next year and a very definite decrease in unemployment."

"Fundamentally, the labor conditions in the country are good," Mr. Weir said. "As an indication of labor's co-operativeness, 96 per cent of our men at the Weirton (W. Va.) plant voted Friday for the employees representation plan."

## Electrical Business 30 P. C. Above 1933

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—The volume of electrical manufacturing business during 1934 has been 30 per cent greater than in 1933, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, has just announced. He looks forward to a continued improvement in business in 1935, he adds.

Consumption of electricity throughout the United States has been approximately 7 per cent greater than in 1933, and is almost up to the maximum consumption in the years 1929 and 1930, Mr. Swope's statement says. This increase has been due largely to the increased use of electrical appliances in the home.

Mr. Swope says that the electrical manufacturing industry, and industry in general, "has felt most seriously the failure of the revival of orders for capital goods, but with the increased use of electricity and consumers' goods in general, capital goods must also increase."

## Financial Exchanges To Observe Holiday

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—All domestic financial and commodity exchanges will be closed Christmas Day, and while most of them will be open on the preceding Monday, the metals, silk, hides and rubber markets will celebrate a two-day holiday by closing also on Dec. 24. In addition New York cocoa, cottonseed oil and provisions, the Chicago Board of Trade and other northwestern grain markets will hold half-day sessions on Monday.

The Canadian financial exchanges and silver and grain markets also will close at midday next Monday.

European exchanges, with the exception of the Paris Bourse and the Liverpool provision exchange, will be open as usual the day before Christmas.

## Canadian Export of Farm Products to U. S. Expands

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 (AP)—An enormous increase was shown in the export of farm products to the United States in November, when they totaled in value $3,975,000, as compared with $969,000 in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The increase was due chiefly to the sale of 2,038,000 bushels of barley at $1,562,000 and 1,888,000 bushels of wheat at $1,523,000, the report states.

Export of farm products to the United States during the five months ended November totaled $13,000,000, which was more than double the same period last year.

## Invites Standard Oil To Move From Louisiana

GULFPORT, Miss., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Gulfport Chamber of Commerce has invited the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana to move its refinery at Baton Rouge to Gulfport to escape the five-cent per barrel occupational tax imposed on refined oil by the Louisiana Legislature in special session.

## Retail Business In Week Exceeds Expected Totals

### December Gain Placed 20 to 30 P. C. Over 1933—Big Christmas Buying

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Retail sales in the final week before Christmas exceeded by far the highest totals which had been set and with the last-minute surge of last-minute buying yet to be recorded, sales for December are now placed conservatively 20 to 30 per cent in excess of those of a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

General retail sales for the week hit a rapid pace, with dollar totals generally set at the highest figures reached since 1930 and in numerous instances at slightly in excess of the 1929 comparisons, the review says.

"In industrial operations the contraseasonal uptrend is becoming more forceful, with gains for the week particularly emphatic in those divisions indentified with the production of steel, building materials, plumbing supplies, automobiles, farm equipment, textiles and shoes," the survey continues. "Instead of being bolstered chiefly by the support forthcoming from areas where government expenditures have been heavy, industrial recovery now is receiving the force of expanding activity in nearly all parts of the country, with the plans now being announced indicative of some new peaks being reached in 1935."

"The extent of the revival since early fall has carried the Dun & Bradstreet Activity Barometer steadily upward for nine consecutive weeks to stand ourrently at 69.6, as compared with 67.7 a week earlier. At its present position, the barometer is only 1.5 points below the year's peak of 71.1, which was touched during the week of June 13.

"Plant enlargement and equipment replacement have been in progress for many months, as realization has grown that the period of readjustment definitely is in the past and that only a perfected state of preparedness can cope with the speed of the renewed activity which the near future admittedly holds.

"Long-term calculations again are in the ascendancy, as the excessive regulatory provisions, which hampered commercial procedure during most of the year just closing, are well on the way to sweeping revision, if not to desuetude."

## RFC Asked to Drop Case Against Bank

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Attorneys representing 100 stockholders late Thursday filed a petition in Federal Courts asking dismissal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's suit attempting to determine liability and to collect from stockholders of the Central Republic Trust Company for an overdue RFC loan.

The suit filed yesterday, claimed that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction in the RFC suit, arguing that the suit is based on liability of stockholders under Illinois statutes.

The RFC suit stated that about $60,000,000 in principal and interest was unpaid on two loans, totaling $80,000,000. The capital stock of the former state bank was $14,000,000. The RFC suit seeks to determine stockholders' liability on that amount.

Yesterday's action contended state courts had exclusive liability over closed state banks, and that Federal Courts could have no jurisdiction where the amount involved is less than $3000. The petition pointed out that the majority of stockholders owned less than 30 shares, and could not have liability of $3000. None of the stockholders involved in the petition owned large numbers of shares.

The RFC has instituted similar suits in Nebraska and New Haven, Conn., against stockholders of the bank.

## Rising Business Tendency Indicated

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

| | Carldgs | Elec | Steel | Comb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latest week | 62.2 | 108.9 | 48.5 | 73.2 |
| Previous week | 57.7 | 108.2 | 45.9 | 70.6 |
| Month ago | 57.6 | 106.5 | 37.0 | 67.0 |
| Year ago | 59.5 | 101.3 | 48.0 | 69.6 |
| 1934 high | 66.3 | 110.4 | 69.8 | 80.1 |
| 1934 low | 55.0 | 100.7 | 23.8 | 62.1 |

(1928 weekly average equals 100)
Copyright, 1934, by Moody's

## International Business Machines Expansion

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 22 (AP)—It was "Christmas" Friday for 7000 employees of the International Business Machines Corporation, scattered through 79 countries, with Thomas J. Watson of New York, president of the company, in the rôle of Santa Claus.

Mr. Watson, dedicating a new million-dollar addition to the company's main plant at Endicott, announced that effective immediately, minimum wages for both men and women employed by I. B. M. would be increased 37½ per cent from 40 cents an hour to 55 cents. The company also has increased from $1000 to $2000 paid-up life insurance policies provided for each employee, Mr. Watson announced.

Of the 7000 workers affected, 3500 are employed at the Endicott plant.

As far as I. B. M. is concerned, Mr. Watson said, "the depression period" is definitely over. He cited figures showing heavy increases in the company's business both in America and abroad.

## Lemke Plans Aid to Farmers With New $3,000,000,000 Bill

### Drive Begins to Refinance Farm Mortgages With New Money by Making Loans at 1½ P. C.—House Member Says Sentiment for Measure Strong

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Supporters of the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance farm mortgages—a measure which has just been revised to set a $3,000,000,000 limit on expansion of the currency—started a drive today to have the next Congress enact it.

The $3,000,000,000 limit was an attempt to smooth its way to passage. One criticism aimed at it in the last Congress was that it would permit inflation up to $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000 through new money issued to refinance mortgages.

**Confident of Passage**

Representative Lemke (R) of North Dakota said today he would toss the revised measure into the hopper on the opening day. He said he was confident of enactment because "sentiment for the measure is stronger than it ever has been and a good many congressmen were elected because they promised to vote for it."

Mr. Lemke said $3,000,000,000 used as a revolving fund would be "more than enough" to refinance the mortgages. He estimated farm mortgages amount now to around $8,000,000,000, of which about $6,000,000,000 are in a "bad way."

Last session a petition signed by 145 house members forced the bill out of the Agriculture Committee to the floor. It did not reach a vote, however.

"Ninety-five per cent of the farmers are for the measure," the North Dakotan said today, "and lately business men in the Middle West have come out in favor of it."

**Interest at 1½ Per Cent**

The bill would authorize the Farm Credit Administration to refinance farm indebtedness by making real estate loans, secured by first mortgages on farms, in amounts equivalent to the fair values of properties plus half the values of insurance buildings and improvements.

The loans would call for 1½ per cent interest and the principal would be repaid 1½ per cent yearly. New currency would be permitted to finance the program.

"If this bill were enacted," Lemke said, "we would not have to continue the dole and every courthouse would cease to be a poor-house.

"Our whole trouble is that we have been blindly pushing the nation farther into debt because we haven't the sense to expand the currency intelligently. Only such expansion will enable us to pay our debts and again resume normal business.

"Expansion of the currency would mean that again here would be credit, that hoardings would be brought out and put into safe investments at reasonable rates. Farm mortgages offer the best and safest investment in the world."

## *A Window in Threadneedle Street*

*By* **H. V. Hodson**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

If anything were needed to disprove the once popular theory that low prices are the principal cause of general economic depression, that evidence is provided by the considerable measure of recovery that has already taken place, in face of continued low proces for many primary products. A glance down the list of commodity prices in English markets at the beginning of December shows that the following, among others, had fallen considerably in the course of a year: wool, beef, sugar, copper, zinc, lead. Almost all those which exhibit a substantial rise in price since 12 months ago have been boosted by some adventitious or uneconomic aid—wheat by the drought, cotton by the crop reduction program, silver by the rehabilitation measures of the Roosevelt Government, rubber by the restriction scheme of last May.

**Rubber Restriction**

The rubber scheme has not performed all that was hoped of it by its backers, mainly for the reasons that were forecast by its detractors. Native producers in the Netherlands East Indies have not yet proved amenable to control. In the quarter June-September last, exports of native rubber exceeded the allotted quota by 14,200 tons, in spite of the doubling of the export duty, which was designed to keep them in check. A sliding scale of export duty, so devised as to keep the net price to the native producer at a constant level, might do the trick, if that net price were low enough to discourage any increase of production. But such a plan would scarcely be fair, since it would give the native producer the disadvantages of the scheme (low output) without the advantages (higher prices). At present he gets the latter without the former. The Dutch Government was recently reported to be anxious to abandon restriction, but these rumors were vigorously denied, and it is indeed now attempting a system of individual restriction for native producers of rubber.

Upon the success or failure of this plan a great deal will turn. As has been suggested in this column before, the present price of a little over 6d. a pound for rubber probably accords with the best long-term interest of the industry. If it were to fall much below that level, many efficient producers would be bankrupted out of business. If it were to rise far above, inefficient producers would make undeserved profits and the control scheme would collapse under the weight of its own transitory success. Thus while the native producer may be a nuisance, he is an admirable safety valve.

**Tin and the Congo**

The tin restriction scheme, which is now quite venerable in years as these things go, is also faced with a problem of unexpectedly large supplies, It will be recalled that the Katanga district of the Belgian Congo, which was then a minor producing area, did not adhere to the restriction scheme to begin with, but was bought in earlier this year by the grant of a relatively large and expanding quota. Here is the Achilles heel of the scheme. To the surprise of the Malayan and other restricting producers, the Katanga has almost filled its quota of 4500 tons for this year, and is expected to produce up to its next year's quota of 6000 tons. Meanwhile the restriction quota remains at 40 per cent of standard output. Non-restricting countries, including the Katanga, may produce as much as a quarter of total world supplies in 1935. This growth of "outside" supplies is a movement which does not correct itself, but which is on the contrary self-stimulating; for the only reply the restrictionists could make to any consequent fall of prices would be further restriction—to the renewed advantage of the non-restricting areas. The process is, so to speak, barbed.

Furthermore, restriction had the effect of establishing a considerable premium on Straits tin, which is of better quality than most of the tin produced in non-restricting countries, with the result that consumers, especially in the United States, switched over to cheaper grades. The premium then fell, but the consumers have not returned to their former sources of supply. This again is a barbed process. The restricting countries may thus be expected to make every effort in the next few months to guide their errant brethern into the fold, but with what success it is hard to guess. The future of tin prices is obscure; for at present they are maintained by the acquisition of the "buffer stock" of 8000 tons, which, when completed, may prove a serious depressing factor in the market. Thus a third barbed process threatens the tin restriction scheme.

**Tea and Wheat**

Other prominent schemes of output restriction are facing the trials that this particular form of economic device is heir to. The tea export quota has just been reduced from 87½ per cent to 82½ per cent of standard exports, for the year ending March 31, 1936. This cut—if adopted by the governments concerned—will reduce supplies from the participating countries (India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies) by 40,000,000 pounds in the year. Stocks, however, are now about 60,000,000 pounds above normal requirements, largely on account of the slackness of demand. If demand were to raise its head sharply, it might be felled again by a blow from quickly rising prices, but in the tea trade violent movements, whether of consumption or of prices, are as out of place as violent conduct over the tea-cups.

The adjournment of the Budapest conference of the International Wheat Committee, without reaching a decision on the critical question of quotas for the principal non-European exporting countries, was no more than the pessimists anticipated. Australia is, at the most, tepid in support of the scheme, while Argentina, though doubtless as anxious as the others to share in the benefits of rising prices, has neither the means nor apparently the intention to cut down production. She may know on which side her bread is buttered, but she wants it buttered on both sides.

## FCA Loans to Dec. 1 Exceed $150,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Lending of more than $150,000,000 to 125,000 farmers by their co-operative production credit associations was reported today by W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Volume of business of the associations has continued upward since August 1, he added, with the amount of new credit extended during November totaling more than in any month since June and the number of applications received greater than in any month since May.

During the last two weeks of November more than 3600 loans aggregating $5,800,000 were made, compared to 3300 for about $4,000,000 during the preceding two weeks.

Mr. Myers said the most noticeable development recently was the increase in business done by the associations in midwestern and Pacific coast states. The largest volume of loans closed in November, $3,200,000, was in the Spokane district of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

## Missouri Court Declares Insurance Rates Illegal

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 22 (AP)—Collection of a 16 2-3 per cent increase in rates by 71 stock fire and windstorm insurance companies since June 1, 1930, on approximately 300,000 policies held in Missouri was held illegal by the State Supreme Court.

Slightly over 1,500,000, representing the difference between the increased rates and lower schedules upheld by the United States Supreme Court, is now impounded in banks.

The decision is another step in protracted litigation which followed an order by the late Ben Hyde, who as State Superintendent of Insurance, in 1922 ordered a 10 per cent reduction in rates charged by fire insurance companies.

## Unemployment Is On the Increase, Asserts A. F. of L.

### Puts Jobless at 10,671,000—Secretary Perkins Says Rise Less Than Usual

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor, speaking just as Secretary Perkins announced a November decrease in industrial pay rolls, today declared the unemployment problem was growing steadily more gloomy.

Putting the number of jobless at 10,671,000 in October, an increase of more than half a million over its figures for the same month last year, the Federation drew an unoptimistic outline for the immediate future of business and industry.

**Perkins Not Perturbed**

"Even though the summer decline in business ended in September, and production of our industries has been rising slowly since then, and promises to keep on rising until next spring, nevertheless, business observers expect this rise to be quite moderate," the Federation said in its monthly business survey.

"There is no likelihood that it will lift production or employment above the levels of last May, when 10,248,000 were out of work.

"Clearly we cannot count on private industry to find productive work for the unemployed in the near future. The recovery program of 1933 lifted production 19 per cent above the low levels of 1932, but we have made little progress since 1933."

Secretary Perkins declared herself not displeased by an 86,000 decline in industrial employment from October to November. She asserted the drop was smaller than usual, and that employment in nonmanufacturing industries had increased.

While Miss Perkins and a cabinet committee wrestled with a projected social security plan, including unemployment insurance, and the White House gave thought to sizeable funds to relieve distress, the Federation declared "unemployment relief is American's most urgent problem today."

**Blames Employers**

Saying that the number of those dependent on relief had increased by 5,000,000 since September last year, the Federation stated relief costs had jumped from $59,206,000 in September, 1933, to $185,000,000 in the same months this year when the pay of PWA and CCC employees was included.

The Federation then questioned whether the slow speed of the industrial machine was not due to a desire by employers to strike against the collective bargaining guarantees of the Recovery Act. It cited several actions by business organizations as opposing the continuance of Section 7A.

As to why it thought business might otherwise be moving at a slow pace, the Federation cited several factors. It said:

"Whatever may be the needs of our population, whatever the number of persons who want work and are denied a chance to produce the needed goods, actually millions of business men will not increase production unless they see either a safe chance to make reasonable profits or a fair chance to make very large profits."

It named also "codes and corrective measures, such as regulation of the securities market," and "the action of certain employers to prevent workers from organizing and from securing justice through government labor boards."

## Eastman Car Pool Plan Is Discussed

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—A definite approach to the railroad car pooling problem through the solution offered by Joseph B. Eastman's plan was made yesterday by the Association of American Railroads.

In an all-day session of directors of the association with Mr. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, and his staff, the railroad men asked questions of the co-ordinator and sought a clarification of his proposals offering a pooling of freight cars under regional direction.

J. J. Pelley, president of the association, explained that Mr. Eastman submitted his plan which previously had been studied by individual roads for some time.

Yesterday's meeting was the first time, however, that it had been considered by executives in a body. Both Mr. Eastman and Mr. Pelley said they felt progress had been made, but they were silent on the extent of the progress and indefinite as to a date when a final agreement would be reached.

The next move, Mr. Pelley indicated, would be a reply of the railroads through the association on whether they would accept the Eastman plan or submit modifications leading to a consolidated effort by railroads and the Government to reduce the uneconomic movement of empty freight cars.

## Eight New Banks Open For Business in Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—During the past week, eight new banking offices in five different states opened for business, according to Rand McNally & Co.

These eight offices include five new branches, one bank released from conservatorship and two entirely new banks.

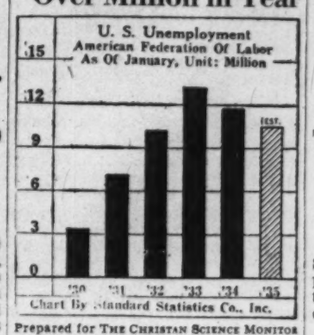
During the week there were three changes in title, one conversion and one absorption.

## Investors Syndicate Has Best Month in 40 Years

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22—According to figures just released by Investors Syndicate, November's business this year was the biggest in the 40-year history of the company, surpassing the very successful November of last year by 75.9 per cent.

Total business written for the month was $21,373,750.

## Unemployment Drops Over Million in Year




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ESTIMATE of unemployment as of Jan. 1, based on latest American Federation of Labor figures, shows a reduction of more than 1,000,000 from the figures of a year ago.

## Larger Business Volume Reported From California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22—Merchants and industrial firms in California during the last month have been doing a larger volume of business than a year ago both in dollar volume and quantity according to the current business outlook published by the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

Inventories are at about the same level or somewhat smaller than those of last year. Department store sales in the State continue at high levels, showing increases in October and November of 20.6 per cent and 18.6 per cent above the corresponding months of 1933. This rate of gain is nearly double that of the nation as a whole.

As a result the Bank's Index of Pacific Coast business advanced in November to 69.9 per cent of the 1923-25 average level from 69.0 in October and 67.2 per cent in November, 1933.

Recent estimates from authorities in seven widely separated major business centers in California indicate that the present trends will continue for at least the next six months.

Prospects for next year's agriculture and livestock raising have been benefited by recent heavy rainfall accompanied by moderate temperatures over the entire State.

## Ontario's Earnings From Minerals Top Field Crops Income

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Ontario's mineral production for this year, estimated at $136,000,000, will for the first time in the history of the province exceed the value of field crops for 1934. This forecast was made by Hon. Charles McCrea, former Minister of Mines for Ontario, in a recent address here before a University of Toronto unit. Last year the mineral production was some $15,000,000 below the value of field crops, but if estimates are correct, it will be several million dollars higher than field crop value this year.

Canada's prosperity each year is measured by the value of the crops of its basic industries, he pointed out, agriculture, mines, timber, fur and fisheries, and of late years, tourist traffic. During the recent period of economic stress, agriculture and the timber industries have declined, but the mining industry has fulfilled the faith of the Ontario Department of Mines.

In 1909 Ontario was not producing any gold, said Mr. McCrea; in 1910 gold production amounted to $68,000, and by 1933 this amount had increased to $60,000,000. Gold production for Ontario for 1934 as estimated will be from $73,000,000 to $75,000,000. Canada's gold production, of which Ontario is supplying 75 per cent, has enabled the Dominion to pay its debts without any question of default.

## U.S. Imports Less Tung Oil From Hankow in October

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—During October, United States imported only 5,808,000 pounds of tung oil from Hankow, compared with 9,400,000 pounds for the preceding month, and 9,590,000 pounds for October of last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Total exports of tung oil from Hankow were likewise low, amounting to only 7,184,000 pounds, a decrease of 4,742,000 pounds, as compared with shipments from that port during the preceding month, and 5,534,000 pounds under the figure for October, 1933.

Exports of tung oil from Hankow during the first 10 months of 1934 amounted to 96,231,000 pounds, compared with 129,592,000 pounds for the corresponding period last year, the decline being largely due to smaller American purchases. Exports to the United States during the 1934 period totaled 76,523,000 pounds, a decrease of 26,801,000 pounds, compared with the first 10 months of last year; shipments to Europe decreased 9,208,000 pounds to 17,060,000 pounds during these periods.

## Americans Seeking Work On Hawaiian Sugar Farms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Dec. 22 — Employment is now being sought in increasing numbers by American citizens on sugar plantations in the territory of Hawaii, according to the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

Of the 57,000 persons now engaged in the sugar industry in the islands, approximately 11,000, or nearly 20 per cent, are citizens, whereas three years ago the total of citizens so employed was a little more than 8000.

Importation of Filipino labor for sugar plantation work was suspended in 1932 by the plantation companies. Hawaiian sugar plantations pay out approximately $24,000,000 annually in wages and salaries and also spend an average of $17,000,000 a year for materials and supplies.

## Silverites Say An Accounting To Be Demanded

### Treasury's Purchases of the Metal Likely Subject of Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Some Senate silverites say they plan to demand an accounting of the Treasury as to its silver purchases when Congress convenes.

Senator McCarran (D) Nevada, said information had reached the silver remonetization advocates that the Treasury had authorized the Federal Reserve Banks to do the buying and selling of silver "which is not in the spirit of the silver purchase bill."

"We are making an inquiry," he said, "to find out why silver is not going up as we think it should go up. The Treasury, under the silver bill, was to purchase until the price reached $1.29 an ounce or until the amount totaled one-fourth of our monetary reserves."

He added the price of silver indicated the purchasing had slowed up.

"If the Federal Reserve Banks are buying and selling, who's getting the profit?" he asked. "The Government should be getting it."

Senator Thomas (D) Oklahoma said the purchase program could not succeed if the Reserve Banks were handling it because they were opposed to the purchase policy.

Discussing reports of another Chinese protest against American silver buying, Senator Thomas said the "Chinese are not looking out for us." He added that the contention the policy was running the world was mere "propaganda."

"This helps the creditor class in China and those owning silver," he said, "but of course it's hurting the international exchange people. They have been caught short."

World silver conditions were said in Administration quarters today to explain the Treasury's studied application of the silver purchase law.

Officially conceded the Treasury was proceeding carefully and indicated the reason was the necessity of not disturbing world markets. But they insisted Secretary Morgenthau's pledge that the law would be administered "enthusiastically" still held good.

The Administration attitude was learned after several silver bloc Senators, including Senators Wheeler of Montana, McCarran of Nevada and Thomas of Oklahoma, had complained that Treasury buying had slowed up.

Just how much silver the Treasury now holds was a secret. It was estimated unofficially at something over 1,000,000,000 ounces, as compared with 689,977,000 ounces held when buying began. To attain the 25-75 ratio with gold directed by law some 2,100,000,000 ounces would be needed, on the basis of the present gold stock of $8,198,000,000.

## Canada Exporting More Combines to Argentina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—During the month of October, Canadian farm equipment manufacturers exported 169 combines, valued at $130,385, to Argentina compared with only one unit, valued at $968, in October, 1933, and eight units, valued at $11,663, in September, 1934, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics received in the Commerce Department's machinery division.

The United States, by comparison, it is pointed out, shipped during the same month, 125 combines, valued at $152,725, to Argentina.

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|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 16 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

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|---|---|
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Jan. 2 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Northampton Inst for Savings | Jan. 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 5 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
| Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 21 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## 'Romeo and Juliet' Anew

**By E. C. Sherburne**

New York

TAKING up "Romeo and Juliet" almost as if it were a new play, Katharine Cornell, in association with her husband, Guthrie McClintic, has staged a Shakespeare revival that sends its audiences away exhilarated. She has designed her performance of Juliet as a service to the play, resorting to none of the accents upon personality customarily to be expected when a star is the central figure in a stage enterprise. Not until the end does she step before the curtain to acknowledge the applause, and then it comes in handclapping so general that every spectator seems to be participating, a sound rare in the theater today. To this there were added on the opening night cheers.

At the close of each of the two score scenes into which the action has been divided, with one intermission, there had been applause, but the action went forward without pause, thanks to the swift changes of scene made possible by a permanent stage of three levels, unchanging portals at the sides, and drapes framing in the scene, with alterations of place accomplished by drop curtains at the back and changes in furniture accessories. Often scenes were concluded by turning off the lights. The portals are brought well away from the sides, so that players can come quickly to stage center. All the sets have been considered definitely for theatrical use. The balcony scene concentrates attention by keeping the rest of the façade a vibrant, indefinite value of blue, and only the single curtained window admitting to the house.

* * *

Miss Cornell accepts the part as it was written, resorting to no kittenish behavior, as some Juliets have done, in an effort to get over a physical effect of youth. Hers is rather the youth of the spirit. She is concerned chiefly with projecting the idea of the part, the change from the girl who is subdued to the household ruled by her mother in the opening scene to the woman whose whole world revolves around Romeo after they have met at the dance.

Miss Cornell has made the part her own. She resorts in no conspicuous way to the traditional readings and business. In the balcony scene, before Romeo speaks from the shadows, it is as if there were many suggested but unwritten lines of the play passing through her thoughts. As the scene proceeds, she goes through the whole mental process that is back of the spoken words. There are pauses where Juliet is too breathless to speak for the moment, pauses when Juliet and Romeo are silent in mutual response.

This Juliet visualizes every turn of thought, every modulation of mood that lies behind the words she speaks—visualizes them in her physical responses, and defines them in her tone color and in the pace of her words. The variations are so sensitive and mobile that there is never a precise repetition of gesture.

* * *

Miss Cornell listens eloquently Everything she does in a way that is expressive of herself, in terms of Juliet. There is no mimicry of the famous cadences of the balcony scene that any competent coach could have imparted. The potion scene is played seated on the bed, and each phrase is imagined as it passes, so that the mounting foreboding finds its climax in the moment when the overwrought girl looks over her shoulder and mistakes her own shadow for a specter.

She never resorts to hackneyed acting devices that have no integral relation to the individual portrait she is painting. Always the impulse appears to be definitely from within. The result is a performance that has a lift out of the commonplace at every point, one that is never touched by banality but manages to sound a note that can only be defined as quality, like the flame-like red of one of her later robes, and the pearly sheen of the white underdress to her purple mantle.

The whole performance as staged by Mr. McClintic has an expressive quality similar to Miss Cornell's. To quarrel with Mr. Rathbone's Romeo would be to ask him to impersonate another actor. He has the grand style without pomposity, and if his speech sometimes echoes that of the drawing room, one cannot but think that Romeo was the equivalent in his time of the well-mannered youth of a similar social eminence today. Mr. Rathbone's handling of the cell scene was a model in its avoidance of rant, even while he conveyed the sense of heartbreak.

As Mercutio, Brian Aherne romped away with masculine hours in the first half of the play, as well-cast players are wont to do. He has the zest and bravura, good looks, wit and physical bounce for the part, and the moments following the fatal duel were filled with fresh imagination. Edith Evans as the nurse conveys a quality of ancient wisdom along with the raffishness of the woman. Care was taken with the smallest parts, even to components of the crowd as individuals in behavior and aspect. Orson Welles added to his intelligent characterization of Tybalt a graphic makeup. Charles Waldron maintained the tragic-benevolent mood of his scenes as Friar Laurence. Even the slight part of Paris was given authority in George Macready's performance.

Music is used scarcely at all. Mr. McClintic even breaks Mercutio's Queen Mab speech in half with the passage of revellers, as if to make sure that the set-piece shall not attract attention to itself. In each scene there is a focusing of interest upon a central figure or group. The scene in which Juliet learns from the Nurse of Romeo's banishment has been restored, and adds an effect of balance to the course of the narrative.

**Romeo and Juliet**, presented by Katharine Cornell; settings and costumes by Jo Mielziner; beginning Dec. 20, 1934, at the Martin Beck Theater.

## Alfred Stieglitz's Prints

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

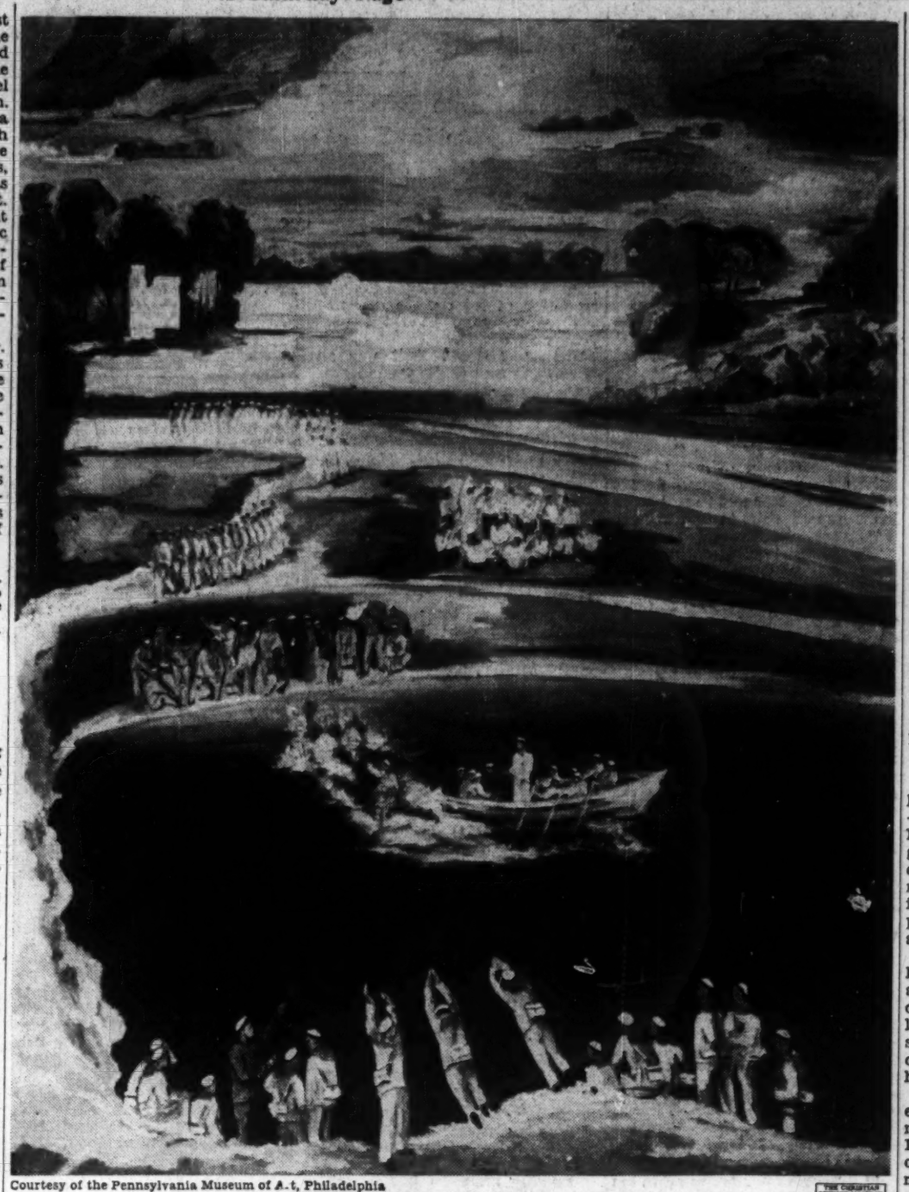
WHEN Alfred Stieglitz last exhibited his photographs, three years ago, he stated that he would never again show his work. But last summer in his house at Lake George he discovered a group of long-forgotten negatives. Upon making prints from them to find out how they would look on modern photographic paper, as distinguished from the platinum stock that he used to employ, he noticed that these plates, made from 30 to 50 years ago, indicated that he had in his early camera work an aim kindred to his point of view today. This, simply put, is to use the camera with intelligence and feeling; with a full acceptance of photography as a medium, with no recourse to methods imitative of the effects obtained by artists with pencils or paints.

"Weary," showing a girl fagot carrier snatching a nap during a pause in her day, dates from the eighties, when Mr. Stieglitz was wandering through southern Europe with a plate camera that was so primitive that he made the exposures by removing the cap from the lens and replacing it by hand. In this photograph, shown with some 60 others at An American Place, 509 Madison Avenue, until the middle of January, Mr. Stieglitz exemplifies his ability to discern characterizing textures and the patterns in nature that are too intricate for capture by any means other than photography.

"The Beach, Katwyk" (1894) isolates the silhouettes of the people gathered at the waters' edge to greet a schooner that has come ashore. The long line of the waves and wind ripples in the sand provide typical notes. In the Black Forest the same year he made a picture of harvesters that gives at once full meaning to the forms of the workers and to the wheat field in which they are bending to their tasks. "Dualities," a portrait made two years ago, attains to a curious effect of major and minor movement by means of double exposure of a woman's face, with such care taken to preserve the delicate high lights that the print is framed without a mat on glass that has only the gray of the room's wall for background. There are photographs of trees that convey so much sense of vision that we marvel that we, too, have been unable to see such beauty.

There are portraits of Mrs. Stieglitz (Georgia O'Keeffe) made during the past few years that escape the effect of harshness, though they are without the benefit of retouching, and the prints are made on smooth paper. Character, always character, Mr. Stieglitz would have us consider, whether he is recording his impressions of people or of the skyscrapers of modern New York. It is as if he took us to the window of his study and showed us what extraordinary forms the buildings have taken during the various phases through which architecture has passed in the last 30 years. His prints of the New York of today provide a record of this evolution, an absorbing telescoping of time that permits us to see past and present in a single view. One great service Mr. Stieglitz performs, in addition to his encouragement of emerging painters who have something of their own to say—he teaches all of us to see more in nature and in the life around us than we were aware of before studying his prints.

E. C. S.



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

**"Red Sailors in a Swimming Contest," by V. Midler.**

## Soviet Art in Philadelphia

**By Dorothy Grafly**

Philadelphia

THE first officially selected exhibition of Soviet art is now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art under the triple sponsorship of the Museum, the Russian American Institute and the College Art Association of New York.

With few exceptions the exhibitors are all younger men and women, the majority of whom have grown to maturity under the standard of Soviet culture.

What impresses one immediately in this large collection of oils, water colors and black-and-whites is the comparative absence of French art domination. Perhaps the reason may be found in the concentration of thought upon native activities; perhaps in the militant nationalism that has shaped the U. S. S. R.

There are wide differences in the technique of these Soviet painters. Both here and in the Internationals at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, one is conscious of an art harnessed to the wagon of State, and dragging a load of informative material, that those who cannot read may be won through the universal approach of picture making. In several of the oils, also, there is a peculiar emphasis upon draughtsmanship, as if the painting were incidental. This is especially felt in such a composition as Olga Kolmakova's "Winter Sport," a skiing subject.

* * *

White hot memories of the Revolution persist in oils and water colors—*vide* the gouache by Alexandre Dovgal, done for a child's book, and giving a vividly colored, Persianesque impression of a burning manor house with red flames leaping from white windows, as peasants pursue the landowner with brand and pitchfork.

Such compositions are, however, historical as well as propagandizing, and it is this aspect that the rest of the world is likely to forget, unless, perchance, it thinks of its own sporadic revolutions and their repercussions on illustrations for school histories.

The same historical note finds expression in the series of three mural panels executed by Alexander Deyneka, one of the most original of the painters, for the new Commissariat of Agriculture. The first of these compositions deals with respectful, brown-clad peasants presenting a petition to white-clad, lorgnetted ladies and lords of the manor. The second and by far the most interesting and active of the designs is a raging, diagonally lunging impression of peasants burning the mansion, a conception not at all unlike similar art reactions to the French Revolution—a subject which, incidentally, is much favored in the field of Soviet illustration. The third panel, presenting the outcome of the struggle, is, curiously enough, the least stirring of the three, and the most photographic. It shows modern agricultural machines, run by smiling peasants of a younger generation, and touches upon the latest trend in Soviet teaching through art—the subtle suggestion that labor brings health to the body and a smile to the lips.

The military and naval régime of the U. S. S. R. is given an equally happy turn. In "Red Sailors in a Swimming Contest," an original composition of many little groups scattered about the canvas yet united through swing of design, Vikor Markovich Midler stresses the athletic joys of naval training; while in the "Red Army Cadets," by Piotr Shegolev, there is a subtle emphasis upon clean-cut comradeship.

This composition brings one to another marked aspect of the exhibition—its linking of Eastern and Western peoples. Western spontaneity and dash find best expression in the large, splashily brushed "Portrait of a Stage Director," by Peter V. Williams, while Eastern influences crop out in the Mongolian types of "Red Army Cadets," and in the Persian-miniature feeling of such lavishly detailed woodcuts as Peter Staronosov's illustrations for "Tales of the North."

In figure composition one finds the Soviet artist leaning toward a strong simplification of muscle masses that gives epic flavor to such groupings as Petrov-Vodkin's "First Step" and "Earthquake in Crimea," or to Evegny Aleksandrovich Katzman's "Woman and Cactus." "Collective Farm Woman and Her Son, a Young Pioneer," by the same woman painter, is also among the most poignant of the character studies.

* * *

But for daring originality one returns to Deyneka, and to the powerful sport composition, "Goal Keeper," with a horizontally flying figure reaching for a ball above two diminutive players who give sense of exaggerated scale. As in so many of the Soviet pictures, the emphasis is upon the outdoors and physical prowess. But Deyneka can be tender, also, as in the lyrical, peaceful, daisy-plotted "Rest," with man and little boy on a bench in a flower-filled garden.

The exhibition numbers some 50 oils. In the section devoted to water colors are such able studies as "Caspian Sea Fishermen" and "Bringing in the Catch," by Nikolai Kupreyanov, and landscapes by Vladimir Milashevsky.

The largest section is that given to drawings and prints, a majority being illustrative in character, and presenting the undisputed mastery of Russian artists in the field of the woodcut.

So various and so widely scattered are the geographical units composing the U. S. S. R. that one marvels at the sweep of an art binding them all together by force of ideas. Whether the design expression be Oriental or Occidental, it is the need of the state that must be answered in picture making; in one section greater emphasis upon industry, in another upon agriculture and in still another upon national defense.

## American Trio

**By Dorothy Adlow**

EXHIBITIONS at the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University are prepared primarily for students. By the range of material presented, we judge that the Fine Arts curriculum is far-reaching and inclusive. Erstwhile categories of art study have increased and multiplied. The high Renaissance no longer holds sway; in this day we seek knowledge and gain enjoyment amidst Congolese handicraft, works from Cambodia and Afghanistan, ancient Chinese bronzes, Sienese lesser masters, Persian calligraphers; we do not ignore the Flemish masters for Rembrandt, Byzantine enamelling for Limoges, Gothic for Romanesque. There has been an extraordinary change in values in only the last dozen years; the former snobbishness is vanishing; humility and intelligent appreciation have replaced it.

With a current exhibition as point of departure, several lectures on aesthetics could well be given. This exhibition consists of a carefully chosen collection of paintings by three noted Americans, Edward Hopper, Charles Burchfield and Charles Sheeler. In any exposition of importance where Americans are invited to display, pictures by these three painters appear inevitably.

Edward Hopper paints portraits of houses, factories, barns. The word "portrait" is used intentionally, for he employs every means to focus interest upon the subject, to evince its individualizing traits, as would a personal portrayer. The scenic background, the terrain and trees are secondary. Mr. Hopper dwells with exactitude upon the outlines of a gable, the prominence of a cornice, warped timbers, weather-beaten shingles. He selects such plain prosaic and graceless structures as were made in the Victorian aftermath, when architects had neither wit, nor daring, nor taste; we, alas, must encounter in everyday life such drab structures, whether we wish to or not. Does Mr. Hopper harbor a romantic taste for his subjects? True, they do challenge the artist, for generally they have no traits to entice the eye, no ingratiating feature. He has a calculating eye for measures, shrewd brushcraft for registering the depths and heights and plane differentiations. It is a dry, detached realism.

Charles Sheeler has also an eye for sharp edges, for well-defined outlines. His painting has the benefit of tasteful color, and when pigment is wanting he acquires a powerful tonal effect in neutrals. Mr. Sheeler paints doorways, stairways, seen in perspective, still-life. Occasionally he leaps into the realms of the esoteric, painting with utmost similitude a telephone receiver. There is an immaculateness in his depiction; one feels there has been a naphtha cleansing of technical impurities, of intrusive lines and shadows. Mr. Sheeler is a modern who desires to restore design organization to its former pre-eminence and to discard the extra baggage which has gradually been added to pictures since the commencement of the era of realism. He is doing a great, a very great service to American art.

Charles Burchfield paints in another artistic universe. He leans in the direction of sentiment. The picture is a graphic means toward an emotional end; it develops an atmosphere, induces a mood. Its details are stepping stones. His craftsmanship is not so concentrated as Mr. Hopper's, nor so calculated as Mr. Sheeler's. His method is relaxed, free,

## Problems of Beethoven's Ninth

**By Erwin Stein**

Vienna

THE climax of Toscanini's guest performances in Vienna was reached in Verdi's Requiem, which was given in the Staatsoper in memory of Chancellor Dollfuss. No previous performance of the work in our experience has attained such dignity or such majestic proportions. Nor have we ever heard it so beautifully sung. In spite of its dramatic parts, the Requiem is much more lyrical in character than most religious choral works. The full effect therefore can be realized only when both soloists and chorus have really beautiful voices and are technically as well equipped as were the chorus of the Staatsoper and the soloists who, on this occasion, were the Damen Bathi and Rünger, and Herren Küllmann and Manowarda. They followed Toscanini's leadership with the same musical understanding and the same self-surrender as that of the accompanying Philharmonic Orchestra. When the Requiem came to an end the audience sat spell-bound, too profoundly moved to raise a hand to applaud.

The applause, however, was vigorous after Beethoven's Ninth Symphony which Toscanini conducted at an exceptionally fine Philharmonic concert. His interpretation of the work was very powerful and did not fail in its effect on the listeners. If the performance did not reach the perfection of detail that is usually associated with Toscanini it was doubtless due to the problematic character of the work which, even today, raises difficulties that are not easily solved. Some musical ideas—like those expressed through language—are more readily understood than others. In one work the character and the homogeneity of the music may be very apparent, while another may suggest hidden problems. Furthermore, musical thought is dependent on the interpretataion of the executant. The composer can give only an indication of his meaning through the symbols of notes and signs for tempo and expression.

The wide scope that music allows to the interpretive art is responsible for the great variety of meanings given, particularly to pieces which are more problematic than obvious in character. It is therefore always a difficult point to decide which is the right interpretation, or whether two completely dissimilar ones may not be equally right and equally justifiable. At the head of the first movement of the symphony, for instance, one finds "Allegro, ma non troppo, un poco maestoso." Even this complicated direction for tempo given by Beethoven points to the problematic character of the contents of the music. In Vienna the "maestoso" is usually emphasized.

Toscanini, on the contrary, stressed the "allegro" as a basis for the tempo. He took the movement at a considerably quicker pace and gave it a more turbulent quality. The coda produced the effect of a Promethian revolt. The Philharmonic men are accustomed to playing the Adagio at an exceedingly slow tempo. With the lovely sound of the strings the movement became a thing transfigured, unearthly. Under Toscanini it acquired more fluency; it was more of the earth, and therefore more human, friendlier and warmer. The second movement developed almost into a "Grazioso."

The last movement, with its vocal parts, was particularly beautiful. The intricate solo quartet, sung by Elisabeth Schumann, Enid Szantho, the Hungarian tenor Rösler and Richard Mayr, and also the choral parts, in which the Budapest Hauntstädtische Choir was invited to take part, have seldom been heard in such excellence. Before the Ninth Symphony, in honor of the Hungarian guests, Toscanini conducted Zoltán Kodály's magnificent "Psalmus Hungaricus," which is one of the few modern choral works that have acquired international recognition. It is curious that such an essentially national work should have won this distinction. We were given a glorious performance of the "Psalmus," which added greatly to the honor of the composer, who was present.

After the master-conductor came Kolisch's master-quartet. They gave three subscription concerts and also took part in a Schönberg festival given by the Viennese section of the International Society for Contemporary Music. At each of their concerts they played one modern and two classical works, viz., Schönberg's second String Quartet (with voice), the "Lyrical" Suite and the "Quartettstücke," by Alban Berg and Anton Webern respectively. Among the classical works, the performance of Schubert's B flat major Quartet was a special treat. At the Schönberg festival his first and third string quartets were placed in juxtaposition. Between these two works there lies, to our ears, whole generations of musical history. Eduard Steuermann also played magnificently a few of Schönberg's pianoforte pieces.

## Movietones

**By Margaret Lloyd**

### *Movie One-Night Stands*

NOW you can pack a movie outfit in two suitcases and tour the country. What an opportunity for some enterprising free-lance exhibitor. That it may yet be done professionally is among the manifold entertaining possibilities in a crazyquilt world that however chaotic is never dull.

The town hall, the deserted opera house, the farm village (if there is one still without a movie house) and the mining camp can now be enlivened by the movie one-night stand. But here is the point. Instead of the run-of-the-mill things that the benighted people can see sooner or later at the nearest town settlement, let them have the choice and rare selections, the pictures that are outcasts of the box office, but princes in their own right.

Such a case is "Man of Aran," that delicate yet vigorous photo-poem which deals with the sturdy souls who live close to the rock and the sea and fight tremendous battles merely for subsistence. Man is the protagonist, the Sea the antagonist—and both are clothed with strength and beauty. But because the Villain Sea is without a moustache or other sleek and sly and standard appurtenances of viciousness, and Tiger King, the symbolic Man of Aran, is without a shave, and Maggie Dirrane, the symbolic Woman, never saw a hair dresser, nor owned a bit of lipstick (at least at the time the picture was made), the picture has a struggle of its own for existence.

There is the conflict and tension of drama (try the opposing will of a shark amid turbulent skyscraper waves, if you don't believe it); but, "What, no triangle?" says the public and flops off to the painted dolls languishing in elaborate interiors next door.

But the miner and the farmer, who may be said to live fairly close to the earth and gain their livings by it, the factory and mill workers who have bitter struggles of their own without much greater material reward and less spiritual beauty than does the Man of Aran, would find a communication of mood that would mentally unite them with these far-off people. They, if not their urbane brothers and sisters, would respond with sympathy and understanding. And here's where the pocket projection machine, the traveling sound horn and the rolled-up screen come in.

In the grim fortification of limestone cliffs that bound the Islands of Aran, in the torrential, foaming, magnificent Sea that lashes them, in Maggie's simple hut with sheep sleeping in one corner and a baby in another, a hen in a pent-house of her own high in a hanging basket, a candle burning in a seashell holder, and Maggie waiting, waiting, as Women of the Sea must wait for their Men—they would find a reflection of life as it is lived, not as it is artificially painted.

Not that "Man of Aran" is entirely without artifice. Even if you have not seen the curly-headed Tiger, clean-shaven and dressed up in a store suit, enjoying with all his hearty Irish good nature a performance of the Ballet Russe, you know that the Sea is not likely to capture him while the camera man is lurking within visualizing distance. You know that young Michael Dellane of the purling brogue will not fall from the high rock while he is fishing. There has to be some staging, some composition, in the sincerest of film-making. But the essence of actuality is there.

And Maggie in her full, homespun skirts, carrying kelp and seaweed like a muff, with a shawl spread wimple-fashion over her straggly hair, her strong face illumined by the very lack of adornment—all the women in all the world whose little vanities are suppressed by the cook-stove and the washtub should love her. As should the liberated women whose vanities are released in the make-up box and the curling tongs.

Maggie has gayety within her. She sang and danced at home parties given in her honor while she was visiting the United States. That gayety would have brightened the picture. But Robert Flaherty, seeking to sustain the brooding mood of the Sea and its influence on the islanders' lives, found no place for it.

If you had seen Maggie sitting stiffly in a hotel bedroom chair and caught that wistful look on her face, before you saw the picture, your heart would go out to her when you did see it. (It would anyway.) For Maggie, with gayety in her heart, has gone back to Aran. She has worn a Sunday dress every day, has seen 100-watt bulbs and fun and smoother ways of living. And she has gone back to the shawl and the homespun and the candle burning in the seashell sconce. And small consolation will it be that the Man of Aran has set a style—the Aran tam, or more stylishly, beret.

Let somebody roll up an eight-foot screen and pack a dozen or so tins of celluloid (and Maggie would like it American—it might be "Our Daily Bread") and take them to the Woman of Aran.

There, with the dark sea lashing and it that cold on the barren rocks, would be a good place to begin the movie one-night stands.

## Concerts in New York

**By Pitts Sanborn**

New York

SPECIAL interest at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Dec. 13-14, was shared by Kurt Weill, composer, absent, and Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, present. Weill was represented by "Three Night Scenes," a Symphonic Fantasy, performed for the first time in America. Mr. Huberman, playing in New York after several uninterrupted years in other countries, chose as the medium of his return no less a work than the Beethoven Concerto. Large audiences in Carnegie Hall both Thursday evening and Friday afternoon acclaimed Mr. Huberman, but were chilly toward Weill.

Kurt Weill, born at Dessau in 1900, is one of the German modernists whose compositions have been little heard in this country. Nevertheless his cantata, "Lindbergh's Flight" (written in its original version with the aid of Paul Hindemith) and his opera, "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahogonny," going quaintly imaginative with respect to Alabama, shows a complimentary interest in the United States and its people.

And so, too, does this symphonic fantasy, which sounds in large part like a latter-day Berliner's idea of Broadway, with, of course, a tentative grasping at the "jazz spirit." Bruno Walter, who is now conducting the Philharmonic-Symphony, perhaps feels some responsibility for the work. Not only did he conduct the first performances last summer at Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, but he bestowed the name it bears. Weill wrote the fantasy as "absolute music." Mr. Walter, however, was so struck with its "nocturnal, uncanny, mysterious atmosphere" that he suggested the title "Three Night Scenes," which Weill, somewhat rashly, one feels, adopted.

* * *

Structurally the first scene (Sonata) is doubtless the best, though the second (Largo), with its long passages of cantilena, might be more pleasing to the general. The concluding scene (Rondo) is trivial enough. Moreover, the string of three runs to a length that is by no means heavenly. The best that can be said for the fantasy is that in it Weill gives proof of his ability as an orchestrator; and as an instrumental fabric the Philharmonic-Symphony set it forth quite superbly. Before leaving the none too alluring subject of Weill one might recall that he made the curious neo-German version of "The Beggar's Opera" which for some time has been current as "Die Dreigroschenoper."

In the case of Mr. Huberman the problem is solely with the executant and interpreter, for he were rash indeed who would attempt a fresh appraisal of Beethoven's concerto. Mr. Huberman's technical feats were magicianly—as though he sought to illustrate all that bow and fingers could achieve in an amazingly ingenious performance of the familiar measures. He played also with an exhilirating fire and impetuosity. Some hearers might have preferred more of serenity and repose, a clearer and more constant line. Yet such a deviation from convention as Mr. Huberman's treatment possesses its own excitements and rewards, and let us not forget that Joachim himself was Mr. Huberman's master. Clearly the audiences felt the exhilaration of the novel and brilliant reading, giving the violinist salvo after salvo of applause.

It was remarked at the time that aside from the Weill episode this concert had been planned in the key of D, for in addition to the violin concerto the program offered in that tonality an organ concerto by Handel, with Zoltán Kurthy as organist, and Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony. Imposing as the Handel concerto is, one could imagine it played better, and Mr. Walter, perhaps because of his high reputation as a Mozartean, was distinctly disappointing in the symphony. To start with, he did not reduce the number of strings, with the result that the whole thing sounded more or less heavy, and his tempo in the minuet was puzzlingly slow.

* * *

At the Philharmonic-Symphony matinée in the same hall on Dec. 16, the first of three Sunday Wagner programs, with benefit of soloists, drew only a moderate house. Three Metropolitan Opera singers, Paul Althouse and Marek Windheim, tenors, and Emanuel List, bass, took part, and the choice of numbers comprised the Prelude and Good Friday scene from "Parsifal," the "Siegfried Idyl," and the final scene of the first act of "Siegfried." This curiously selected series was noteworthy in performance for Mr. Walter's finely felt reading of the "Siegfried Idyl." The excerpts from "Parsifal" and "Siegfried" went less well. Nor was either Mr. List, singing Gurnemanz, or Mr. Althouse, singing Parsifal, at his best in the Good Friday scene. On the other hand, Mr. Althouse did remarkably with Siegfried's forging songs when one considers that he had to contend against an unsubmerged "Nibelungen" orchestra. Mr. Windheim was as effective as Mime could be expected to be in the concert room.

An outstanding event of recent days was of course Bach's B minor Mass, given at Carnegie Hall, Dec. 18, as the fourth local program of the visiting Philadelphia Orchestra, with Leopold Stokowski as conductor and the assistance of the Westminster Choir of Princeton and a solo quartet consisting of LoRean Hodapp, Rose Bampton, Dan Gridley and Frans Hoffman.

The prevailing briskness of Mr. Stokowski's tempi came as a pleasurable shock. Never before had the solos and duets, which often sound dull in comparison with the choral numbers, assumed such vitality, and in the case of the great pages for chorus the slow passages always had accent and movement and the quicker passages took on an imposing brilliance.

Naturally it was a delight to listen to the Philadelphia Orchestra in this music, and the Westminster Choir sang with a freshness, a vigor and a skill that were no less gratifying. Particularly memorable were the achievements in the "Et incarnatus," the "Crucifixus" and the "Sanctus," contrasting as those sections of the Mass are.

While all the soloists provided themselves of more than usual competence in their treatment of their pitilessly exacting music, Miss Bampton stood out by reason of her full, rich voice, her unfailing musicianship and her purity of style. As for the Mass itself, to one listener it was revealed on this occasion in a new supremacy of glory.

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# Insull's Brother Martin Not Guilty Of Embezzlement

## Is Freed by Chicago Jury but Must Face Trial on Second Charge

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Martin Insull today stands absolved of embezzlement charges. Prosecutors had failed for the third time to fix criminal responsibility for the collapse of the huge Insull power empire.

The jury yesterday filed into the crowded court chamber after six hours and 45 minutes of deliberation. Amid a tense silence they announced that they found the defendant not guilty of stealing $344,720 from the Middle West Utilities Company he headed to carry on his private stock market operations.

Mr. Insull dropped his customary cloak of dignity. He scrambled over the rail to the jury box. In high glee he shook hands heartily with each of the 12 men who set him free.

He hugged his brother and mentor, Samuel Insull Sr.—the power potentate who took him from a laborer's job and made him president of the $2,000,000,000 Middle West concern. Tears trickled from Samuel's eyes.

With nervous hand, Martin wrote out a formal statement and handed it to reporters. It said:

"This is the end of a very long road, but a very pleasant one."

It was the third Insull triumph. Samuel and his son, Samuel Jr., and 16 co-defendants were freed in federal court on Nov. 24 after a long trial on charges of fraudulent use of the mail in pushing the sale of their securities at a time when the far-flung utility domain was crumpling.

Marshall E. Sampsell, former president of the Central Illinois Public Service Company and first of the Insull chieftains to go on trial, was acquitted last August in a state court on an embezzlement count.

But the 17 days of court proceedings did not fully clear Martin Insull. Judge Cornelius J. Harrington of the criminal court set Jan. 15 for Martin's trial on a charge of allegedly abstracting another $20,000 from Middle West, about the time the larger withdrawal took place in 1931. Should he defeat this case, deportation proceedings loom as a possibility.

# Philippines Warned Independent Nation Faces Stormy Path

MANILA, Dec. 22 (AP)—A warning that serious difficulties faced an independent nation of the Philippines was voiced today by Senator M. E. Tydings (D) of Maryland in an address before the Insular Constitutional Convention.

The Marylander said it was fortunate the Independence Act, which bears his name, provides a decade transition period "to cushion pending economic dislocation." The period, he pointed out, will prepare the Filipinos to undertake their own national defense.

Senator Tydings explained the purpose of the progressive export tax on Philippine products shipped to the States during the last half of the transmission, which Filipino leaders hoped to have modified. He did not mention the much-discussed reciprocity proposal aimed at maintaining the bulk of the existing free trade.

The Senator, head of a congressional mission investigating possible changes in the Independence Act, pointed out that the balance of trade of $30,000,000 for many years resulted in the "flow of wealth from the United States to the Philippines which made your people prosperous." In addition, he noted the Federal Government has borne the cost of defense of the Philippines. He warned it would be necessary to make an adjustment in the cost of production in order to be able to compete with other countries.

# Brewers Indicted On Outlet Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Indictment of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis for alleged violation of the code of fair competition for the brewing industry was announced Thursday by Joseph H. Choate Jr., director of the Federal Control Administration.

Mr. Choate said the indictment was returned Wednesday by a grand jury in the United States District Court for western Louisiana. He added that the company was charged with having furnished bar equipment to seventeen retail outlets. He commented:

"One of the most important purposes of the brewing code has been to prevent the brewing companies from securing a financial control over the retail outlets.

"In the contracts involved in these proceedings, the recipients of the equipment were forbidden to use the same for the dispensing of other than Anheuser-Busch beer."

# 'Radio Priest's' Union Incorporated in Pontiac

PONTIAC, Mich., Dec. 22 (AP)—Articles of incorporation of the National Union for Social Justice, organized by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, were on file today in the Oakland County clerk's office.

Other incorporators are the Misses Marie and Dorothy Rhodes.

Among the objects listed are: "To extend the knowledge of American principles and ideals and to reduce these principles and ideals to practice; to uphold and defend the right of private ownership of property within the United States, but always subordinate to the inalienable supremacy of human rights; to protect the United States against greed, discrimination or exploitation by powerful vested interests; to promote the common welfare by securing genuine application of the principle of social justice, and to do any and all lawful things in furtherance of the above objects and purposes."

# Filipinos About-Face on Independence

## Sober Second Thought on Economic, Political and Social Consequences of Losing Support of United States, Brings Growing Opinion Against Unprotected Freedom—America Has Time to Reconsider

(Continued from Page 1)

Philippines to be *economically dependent upon America*.

The United States has helped fit the Philippines to be politically independent and has unfitted them to be economically independent.

The result of the free market which the Philippines have had in the United States—an economic relationship which for 35 years the United States has considered to be in its own best interests—has been to give to the Filipino people the highest standard of living of any country in the entire Far East. Of the 13,000,000 inhabitants of the Islands, at least 1,300,000 are in school—an educational record unequaled elsewhere in the Far East. During the period of American collaboration the mortality rate among children has been reduced from the amazing figure of 800 per thousand to approximately 150 per thousand.

### Social Services

In the Philippines all the social services which have made possible these notable achievements are exclusively undertaken and financed by the central or Insular Government. Education, hygiene, public works of all kinds are wholly dependent upon the revenues of the Insular Government.

These vital revenues are derived from duties on imports and exports, from income taxes, from sales levies and from similar sources. The curtailment of these revenues means the shattering of the ameliorating social services—education, hygiene, public works—throughout the entire Philippine Islands.

It was the considered judgment of the most experienced observers with whom I discussed these questions in Manila that the wrenching of the Philippines from its economic and political association with the United States could not be accomplished without social revolution. The American market has been the foundation of the economic activity of the Philippines for years and the withdrawal of that foundation means the undermining of the Islands' economic structure, the sweeping elimination of its effective social services and a sudden and radical reduction of its standard of living.

The development of these admirable conditions distinguishes the colonial record of one of America's few colonial ventures. They are achievements which have benefited the United States as well as the Philippines. I believe it is eminently accurate to say that they are achievements which the Filipino people earnestly wish to preserve at terms which they will be glad to make with America.

### Independence Opposed

The central fact affecting Philippine-American relations today is that Philippine opinion is unquestionably, predominantly in favor of continued affiliation with the United States. Since the time when Filipino leaders were contending for immediate, unqualified, unconditional, unprotected independence, there has been an enormous change of sentiment.

This deep and far-reaching change is apparent in the acts of the Philippine Government (instance the recent tariff in favor of American products and the appeal "BUY PHILIPPINE AND AMERICAN" stamped by the Government Post Office on all mail), in the speeches of Philippine leaders and in the editorial comment of Philippine newspapers. It is apparent in the response which greeted Mr. Guevara's forthright admonition that the period of transition from colony to commonwealth provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie bill be extended from 10 to 25 years and that a permanent relationship benefiting both countries should be negotiated.

"Commissioner Guevara," said the Philippine Herald, one of the most influential and most widely circulated of Philippine newspapers, "advises his people to stick to the United States as long as possible. Commissioner Guevara is speaking with the testimony of historic truth behind him. America's record requires no advocacy here. It is the only record that has reversed colonial precedent and usage—the noblest record in the whole history of imperialism on this planet.

### Trade Ties Needed

"The difference between Mr. Guevara and the man who would turn us over to an Oriental power, like Japan, is the difference between speaking upon the indubitable evidence of history and speaking with eyes deliberately closed to that history.

"If we should try to retain America's association, we would be doing something which is in the wisdom of accomplished facts. That is why Mr. Guevara is speaking to us intimately, is addressing our very heart. Others are speaking but strangely to outrage our national conscience, and to them our reply is that if we lose America we will not lose our soul to an alien power, for rather than be a vassal to that power we would perish by ourselves."

Unquestionably the impulse to continue with the United States is dominantly practical, not dominantly sentimental. The blunt facts are that the Filipino people today—in the lucidity which comes with imminent responsibility—recognize that the loss of trade relations with America means the collapse of the Islands' economic structure and that the loss of American military protection means the possible catapulting of their long-sought independence into the hands of one Far Eastern power or another.

The consequence of this recognition is that today no responsible Philippine leader wants separation from the United States, and I became convinced that any reasonable proposal which gave internal self-government and preserved permanent relationship with the United States would be literally leaped at by the Philippines.

### Sober Second Thoughts

It remains for the Government of the United States—and more particularly for the American people who were too preoccupied with domestic matters to assess the Tydings-McDuffie bill—to determine its answer. The answer needs to be determined in the light of new facts and new forces operating in the Far East. Without any wish to be didactic it seemed apparent to me:

1. That America has a position of economic value and peaceful influence in the Far East which makes its unnecessary and unwanted withdrawal from the Philippines inadvisable and ill-timed.

2. That the continued presence of the United States in the Far East is an influence for stability and that withdrawal would not only imperil the independence it would give to the Philippines but would add new uncertainty to existing disequilibrium.

3. That the value of an American tariff on Philippine goods is fully offset by the value of the increasing market for American goods in the Philippines.

4. That the opportunity to increase the noncompetitive exports from the Philippines to the United States in the fields of spices, tea, coffee and other tropical products—now imported into the United States from countries which discriminate against the United States and with which America has large adverse balances of trade—is very substantial.

5. That continued relationship between the United States and the Philippines would be beneficial to both countries and is a needed factor in the rebuilding of the structure of Pacific peace.

On the matter of separation from America, sober second thoughts have come to the Philippines. There is still time for sober second thoughts to come to the United States.

# Rail Men Question Car Pool Economy

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Railroad executives took up the question of car pooling in a discussion with the federal co-ordinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, at a meeting here yesterday.

The session, attended by the board of directors of the newly formed Association of American Railroads, brought out an interchange of views as to the advantages of a pooling arrangement which the co-ordinator favors.

Mr. Eastman, who was accompanied by several members of his staff, explained his views, but it was reported that some of the rail officials were a bit skeptical regarding the estimate of a $100,000,000 annual saving through a car pool as made in a survey by the co-ordinator's office.

# Music

### Toch's 'Big Ben' Fantasy

Ernst Toch's "Big Ben," a Variation Fantasy on the Westminster Chimes, had its first performance at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, on the evening of Dec. 20. It also formed the centerpiece of the program for the ninth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, Dec. 21-22. Richard Burgin, the assistant conductor, took the baton for the first two of these concerts, in place of Dr. Koussevitzky, who was indisposed.

Toch, an exile from Central Europe, now lives and teaches in New York. He has been orchestrally represented previously in Boston by his Piano Concerto, his Little Theater Suite and his "Bunte" Suite. The idea for the present work came to him, he told the editor of the program book, on a foggy night in London last winter, when "the familiar chimes struck the full hour. The theme lingered in my imagination for a long while, and evolved into other forms, somehow still connected with the original one, until finally, like the chimes themselves, it seemed to disappear into the fog from which it had emerged. I have sought to fix this impression in my Variation Fantasy."

The preservation of this impression has involved a good deal of ingenuity, considerable cleverness and some able contrapuntal writing. But the score is uneven. Some of its inspirations are quite brilliant; others are dull and obvious, verging at times on vulgarity. The work was well received.

Edward Burlingame Hill's Symphony in B flat, produced in 1928 by Dr. Koussevitzky, and repeated in 1929, was revived at these concerts. It was pleasant to hear again this charming composition, full of agreeable ideas treated with resource and imagination. The program of the Boston concerts opened with Corelli's "Christmas" Concerto for strings and organ—an irresolute nod to the holiday—and closed with Saint-Saëns's Symphony in C minor. Mr. Burgin conducted the entire program with authority. L. A. S.

# 'Tater Bar'l' Offers Farmer Holiday Fling in New York

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Farmers and their families who want to see the sights of New York City have found a host in A. M. Gutterson, manager of the Prince George Hotel.

Appearing in three agricultural publications in the New England area, the East and the Middle West, is an inconspicuous advertisement that may mean to many farmers the difference between a bleak, lonely winter in the country and a comfortable visit in New York City with its sights and educational advantages.

"Farmers! The Prince George Hotel will exchange room accommodations for acceptable farm produce," the advertisement says, in part.

So the farmer who has his barns stocked with potatoes, apples or other produce, or his cellar filled with jars of honey, maple syrup or with hams, all awaiting a market, may take an inventory of his commodities and arrange to barter them for a visit to the Prince George.

Mr. Gutterson, once a farm boy himself, believes that his offer will benefit not only farmers who may be having a hard problem facing them this winter, but will be of advantage to guests at his hotel.

"In many sections of the country there are farmers who are noted for certain products and farm women who are famous for their homemade commodities," he said. "By exchanging their goods for a winter vacation in the city, these people will make it possible for us to give our patrons superior food and specialities that a hotel cannot ordinarily hope to locate through the usual food markets."

# Date Set for Race Of Yachts to Cuba

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 22—L. L. McMasters, chairman of the race committee of the sixth annual international sailing contest from St. Petersburg to Havana, Cuba, announced today that the fleet of 20 or more ketches, sloops and schooners would leave Recreation Pier here at noon March 30.

Interest in next year's race promises the largest entry list in the history of the southern sailing classic, according to Elan C. Robison, commodore of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, sponsor of the annual event.

Northerners spending Christmas holidays here will see a Yuletide celebration said to be without parallel in the South, with the mile-long municipal Recreation Pier brilliantly illuminated with lighted trees. In the huge casino on the pier head will be held community carol singing, parties, dances, pageants and other entertainment, each night through the holiday season to New Year's Day. On the lower floor will be an exhibit of every variety of Florida vegetation, each tree and plant bearing an identifying label. The exhibit is to be made a permanent feature of the Recreation Pier display.

# Townsend Is in New York To Push His Pension Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Dr. F. E. Townsend of southern California, author of a plan for a happy old age at $200 a month from public funds, arrived in New York yesterday for his first visit.

He came, he said, to organize a "Townsend Club" in every election district of New York City and to increase the 15,000,000 signatures he said he has obtained to petitions to Congress. Dr. Townsend came here from Washington, D. C., where he said he found "an acute interest" in his plan among congressmen.

# *Boston Art Notes*

### Russell West

Water colors by Russell West are exhibited at the Medici Book and Print Shop, 10 Newbury Street. The artist has been educated in art schools hereabouts. He does not go too far afield to find subjects which suit his taste and his method.

Many of the pictures are done with the opaque aquarelle known as gouache. Mr. Russell prefers the thicker paste and the more fixed pattern which results from the use of gouache. Scenes of Rockport and Provincetown abound, although the painter gained in his travels abroad some appropriate material.

The outstanding characteristic is the deep recession into space, the capacity of this young artist to represent the terrain as it lengthens toward remote horizons. Mr. West does not skip from plane to plane, but he seems to feel the recession gradually and logically, with trees, people, streets interspersed as touchstones.

He also notes the favorable design elements in any object he paints. Details serve only as means of realizing the existence of the subject. Mr. West has the gift of appropriate subordination. That, combined with a genuine sense of what to look for in pictorial models, should carry him far in the direction of painting first-rate pictures.

### Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

Coincident with her large display of portraits in oil at the Vose Galleries is an exhibition at the Copley Society of charcoal drawings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Some of these are made probably as part preparation of painted portrayals.

Miss Browne has drawn with correct placing of details, with a dextrous handling of the characterizing traits of feature. There is authenticity in the result, not the set, dry, granular depictions of the common charcoal portrayer. D. A.

# Long to Use Air In His Campaign For Presidency

## Plans Also to Push His Share-Wealth Plan in Coming Congress

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 22 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long, using the powers handed him by the special session of the State Legislature, laid elaborate plans today for the approaching congressional session and his 1936 presidential campaign.

As for Congress, he said his "share-the-wealth" plan, which was defeated last year, will be reintroduced. The measure would restrict individual wealth and income to give everyone in the nation at least $5000 "free of debt."

"I'm going to put it over," the "Kingfish" said, "and Roosevelt will come around to it."

As for the Presidency, he began to lay an early and extensive groundwork. One of the laws enacted by the Legislature this week authorized Louisiana State University to purchase or lease a radio station or make arrangements for a chain of stations.

The "Kingfish's" state police struck swiftly last night, raiding three Jefferson Parish gambling houses and one in St. Bernard Parish which were crowded with patrons. The parishes adjoin New Orleans.

He also took East Baton Rouge Parish, in which the capital is situated, to set up a "Little District of Columbia." Alexandria officials said they would fight Long but no definite plans have been made.

# Mutterings of Revolt Rise Against 'Kingfish'

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22 (AP)—The Mayor of New Orleans—T. Semmes Walmsley, political enemy of Louisiana's dictator—last night spoke loudly against Senator Huey Long's "spite legislation" recently passed and there was a similar cry from Alexandria, which lost its city government to the "Kingfish."

Mayor Walmsley, whom Senator Long has threatened to oust, charged that the Legislature's action in taking approximately $1,000,000 in revenues from the city which was derived from gasoline and liquor taxes, was prompted by Senator Long's "hatred for the people of New Orleans whom he has not been able to dominate."

Alexandria city officials issued fiery statements and threatened to fight for retention of their officers in the courts.

# Gangster's Hosts Sentenced

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22 (AP)—For playing host to Homer Van Meter at a northwoods resort in the Dillinger gangster's last two days, two men and two women were paid off with prison terms Thursday. Judge Robert C. Bell imposed the penalties in Federal Court as another smash at what a high government official has called "the roots of crime"—those who help make major criminal careers possible.


# General Classified

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FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
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HOME OF
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WESTFIELD, N. J.

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80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
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ICE AND COAL
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Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

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BY APPOINTMENT

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## NORWAY

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Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
*Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-*

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
Telephone 41830 *Deliveries*

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*WOOL SPECIALISTS*
Swedish Rya Rugs
*SHOPS:*
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Lagersons SHOE STORE
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Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
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Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
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Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

## SWITZERLAND

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GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 41.202

GAUTSCHY KUHN A. G.
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STRICKWAREN
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WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
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KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

COSY, YALA, MOLLI, HISCO
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
*A LARGE SELECTION*
AU BON MARCHE
SPITALGASSE 3-7, BERNE

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
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## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued)

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*First Class Grocery Store*

An Excellent Firm
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Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
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SEE NEXT PAGE

*Union of South Africa*

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(Continued)

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# Daily Features

## Yucca Jim

### The Right Man

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

OUT on the range we select a man which knows cows to run our outfits. If he is a good fiddler, why that is pleasant an' acceptable, but he ain't hired because he can fiddle. When the gent which can tell a funny story or put on a clog dance at the Grange entertainment is no longer picked to take charge of cooperative marketin', but instead they selects a real business man, then group buyin' an' sellin' may help the farmers. When the beefy individual which can deliver the packin' house district vote is no longer given preference over the graduate engineer as superintendent of the water system, then maybe it will pay the city to own its public service plants.—*Yucca Jim.*

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**"Cast up, cast up the highway"** (Isa. 62:10)—"Cast up" here renders the Hebrew *calal*, a primitive root meaning "to raise, heap up, mound up."

**Christianization, spiritualization**—The *i* before the *z* is preferably short, but the long sound has ample support in popular usage, influenced, of course, by the sound in "Christianize" and "spiritualize."

**Ending -eth**—The effort to sound *-eth* in "rejoiceth," "rejecteth," "believeth," "judgeth," etc., is commended; *-uth* betrays carelessness.

**Equipollence** — Derived from a combination of Latin *æquis*, "equal," and *pollens*, "being strong," present participial of *pollere*, "to be strong." We construe the word in the sense of "equality of power, force, or significance, from every standpoint, or as available to all."

In the field of logic, "He is always good" and "He is never bad" display equipollence; that is, equal force is manifest in both.

The word is sounded with long first *e*, *e-kwih-pol'-ense* (*i* and *o* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent; secondary stress on first syllable).

**Hivites**—Each *i* is long.

**Horeb**—Long *o*, *Ho'-reb* (short *e*).

**Hygiene**—Now preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen*.

**Indigenous** — Derived from Latin *indu*, an extension of *in*, "within," and *gignere*, "to beget." That which is indigenous is born or produced naturally in a region; it is not imported, or exotic, or grown with difficulty.

The word is accented on the second syllable, *in-dij'-e-nus* (each *i* short, *e* as in create, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

**Jebusites**—The first *s* is sounded *z*, *Jeb'-u-zites* (*e* short, *u* as in unite, *i* long).

**Jethro** — Preferably *Jeth'-ro* (*e* short, *o* long).

**Necessarily** — *Nes'-eh-ser-ih-ly* (secondary stress on third syllable; first and third *e's* short, second clipped-short, *i* short).

**Perizzites** — Preferably *Per'-ih-zites* (*e* and first *i* short, second *i* long).

**Persistence** — The first *s* is preferably sounded *s*, *per-sis'-tense*.

**Question, Answer**—To be read unless otherwise indicated.

**Vote on "indissoluble"** — Votes from readers continue to straggle in, but the poll will end next Saturday. The score stands 352 for *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l* to 61 for *in-dis'-ō-lu-b'l*.

## Brevities

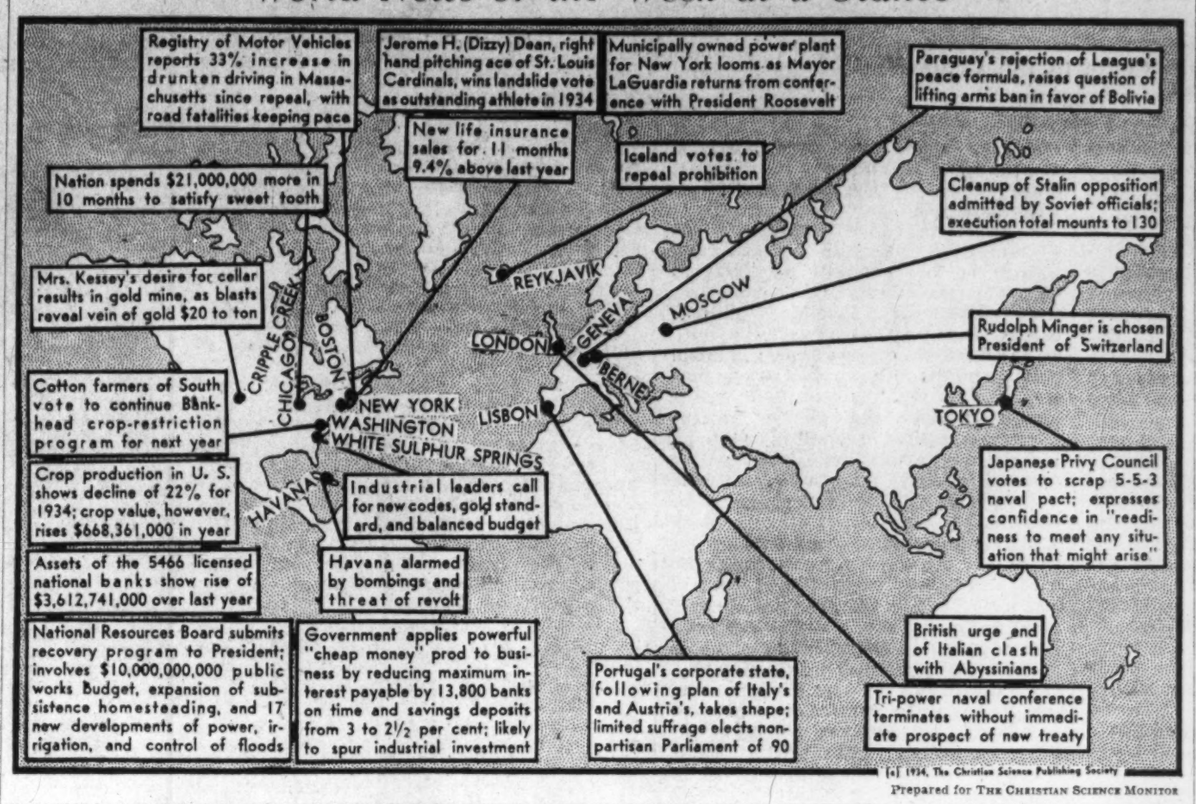
**Watertown (N. Y.) Times:** Mussolini has ordered more work for all Italians as a part of his new program. We imagined that he would get tired of doing it all himself after a while.

**Dallas News:** A battleship costs a few million dollars, which may be the reason that it is called a capital ship.

**Boston Transcript:** If the World War make the world safe for democracy, the last election seems to have.

**Fort Worth Star-Telegram:** Metropolitan Opera in New York has awarded a contract for seats that won't squeak. Now all that is needed to perfect the business is to get singers that won't screech and put the price of tickets down to where the customers won't squeal.

## World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Curtain Hanging

ONE woman keeps in close touch with two local moving-van companies, and each time they move a family, she sends the family a card announcing that she will remodel curtains or make new ones to fit the windows of their new home. Many times she is asked to re-cover furniture as well. Mrs. C. A. R.

## What They Say

**In Doing**

"Learn to do by doing—that's my favorite principle in education."—*Henry Ford.*

**A Challenge**

"Conditions everywhere in the world today are a challenge to our patience and our faith."—*Owen D. Young.*

**New Leisure**

"We are heading for a new age of democratic leisure which will produce an American culture."—*Prof. Harry Overstreet, College of the City of New York.*

## Parables of Safed the Sage

### The Guest-Room Towels

*The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.*

THERE came to me a man who said, The trouble with thee, and with the Church, and with all who labor with thee, is that thy Methods are Old. We are living in a New Age, and the Old Methods are Inadequate.

And I answered, Thou speakest truly, and perhaps wisely.

And he said, How is it that if what I say is Certainly True, it is only Possibly Wise?

And I answered him, Because there are no kinds of unwisdom so great as those that are founded on Truth that is Ill Considered. What New Method dost thou advocate?

And he Got Busy with a Line of Talk about his New Methods, that never had been tried anywhere, and which were certain of but one thing, that they never would work.

And he said, How dost thou like my New Methods?

And I said unto him, I went to a certain city, and lodged with a friend who sent me to my bed in the Guest Chamber. And it was a Comfortable Chamber, and his wife had made it ready for my coming. And among the other Preparations, she had hung the towel-rack full of New Linen Towels, which she had purchased by the Dozen, and there were Six of them in my Room. And they were Very Nice Towels, and well worth the price that she paid, for Linen was Going Up. But when I essayed to wipe my face upon them, then I could not do it. For those Towels were every one of them as Stiff and as Shiny as a Sheet of Tin, and likewise as Impervious to Water. So I mussed them up, one of them and yet another and another till I had polished my face with the Metalic Surface of all six of them.

And I said unto him, There must needs be New Methods, and I would not be last in the use of any of them that are good. Neither do I care to be the first to dry my face upon a New Towel. Let him that is ambitious for New Experiments try it before me, and after it hath gone to the Laundry and come back, less Shiny but more Serviceable, then will I try it. It is enough for me that I must wear my own New Boots.

## Remember?

When ladies had a pocket in the back seam of their skirt?
—*Edith M. J., Croydon, Eng.*

When the lass of "sweet sixteen" had 16 pieces of cube-sugar tied with colored ribbons hanging from the gas bracket in her bedroom?
—*Mrs. A. P., Flushing, N. Y.*

When youths and maidens put their addresses in bottles and, after sealing them, tossed them into the river?
—*Mrs. Carlotta E., Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the young man would heat a soapstone and put it in the cutter before taking his best girl for a sleigh ride?
—*George W. P., Camden, N. J.*

When we cut thin tin in narrow strips and wrapped each piece in paper to use for hair curlers?
—*Mrs. Ruby E. A., Abilene, Kan.*

When the skirt of a lady's bathing suit came down to the knees, and the pantaloons reached to the ankles?
—*L. R. H., Lincoln, Neb.*

When a buffalo robe was thrown over the bed to keep us warm on zero nights?
—*Ethel A. C.*

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### "The Fear of Isaac"

IN GENESIS 31:42, Jacob speaks of "the God of my father, the God of Abraham, and the fear of Isaac"; while in verse 53, Jacob is said to have sworn by "the fear of his father Isaac."

There appears to be general agreement among commentators that "the fear of Isaac" does not refer to a fearful state of mind on Isaac's part, but rather, by a peculiar idiom, to the One whom Isaac was wont to fear (or reverence). In brief, "the fear of Isaac" is now taken as a synonym for God; hence, in the Revised Version, "Fear" is printed with a capital in these passages, while Moffatt and Smith offer the rendering "the Awe of Isaac."

Isaac's piety is suggested by his prayer to God on behalf of his childless wife Rebekah, and the favorable answer to his petitions (Gen. 25:21); and we learn from Genesis 26:25 that, on another occasion, "he builded an altar . . . and called upon the name of the Lord"; while even Abimelech hailed Isaac as "the blessed of the Lord" (verse 29).

## Quotation for Today

*WE OFTEN do more good by our sympathy than by our labor.* — F. W. FARRAR.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Christmas Breakfasts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Denver, Colo.

A FAMILY that wanted to help some friends get off to a good start on Christmas morning, decided last year to send breakfasts. The mother wrapped each item just as a present: a cube of butter, for instance, in red celophane, a portion of cocoa in green tissue, and even the can of milk was dressed up for the party. (This year she has decided to add a red checked tablecloth, cost 25 cents.)

All the packages for each breakfast were put into a basket made resplendent with red tissue paper, evergreen boughs, and a bit of tinsel. Place cards (old Christmas cards cut down) were included for each member of a family. By the time these were put at each plate, and the basket decorations were used as a centerpiece, breakfast in such a home became a festive affair, although the entire cost for each outfit had not cost the donors over a dollar.

The father and the boys delivered these breakfasts the day before Christmas, and not always to homes where there had been unemployment, but to one or two where the year had brought an empty chair.

## In Lighter Vein

**Good Enough to Be, at That**

Some Scotch people who had left their native land and settled down in Canada were living on a farm at some distance from the Presbyterian church which they attended. On a certain Sunday the mother of the family had not been at church, and on the return of the other members, also of Sandy, the hired man, she asked them to tell of the christening of two little twin boys which had taken place on that Sunday, and she especially wished to know what their names were. Sandy had been telling of the incident, but when asked as to the names of the baby boys, said he could not remember.

At that minute a son of the family, who also had been at church, came in, and in response to the mother's question, said the twins were called Bruce and Wallace.

This led Sandy to remark: "Aye, aye, that is richt! I had forgotten the names; only I kent that they were Bible names onyway."

**Needed Trimming**

The tenant of a new house was complaining to his landlord about its condition.

"It's disgraceful!" he stormed. "Why, there's grass coming up through the floorboards in the drawing room!"

"Oh, we'll soon fix that," said the landlord. "I'll send a man round with a lawn mower."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Compliment**

Wife: "Scientists claim that the average person speaks 10,000 words in a day."

Husband: "Yes, dear; but remember, you are far above the average."

**Pot Calls Kettle Black**

"He's been sitting there all day, doing nothing but wasting his time."

"How do you know?"

"Because I've been watching him."
—*Dragon.*

## Daily Anecdote

### Dr. Bull

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN ENGLAND one often hears the phrase: "It must be the devil or John Bull." The origin of this expression is interesting. Dr. John Bull was an organist and composer to Queen Elizabeth. Having heard of a famous musician at St. Omer in France, he went there and enrolled as a novice.

One day the Frenchman showed Bull a song he had composed in 40 parts. He was very proud of the accomplishment, and insisted that there was no musician who could add another part.

Bull accepted the challenge. In three hours he had added 40 parts to the song, whereupon the Frenchman excitedly declared that he "must be either the devil or John Bull."

## A Dream of Christmas Morning

The Doll-Party Picture Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Grace Woodworth, Colorado Springs, Colo.; That of the Child Was Sent by Leslie G. Hampton, Forest Hills, N. Y.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A New Idea*

By CARMACK

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Can Christmas Come to the Chancelleries?

*The World's Week*

AT this season joy and good will permeate all Christendom. They shine in the faces of little children. They radiate from the encandled brightness of happy homes. They burden the mails with once-a-year attempts to keep friendships in repair. They go out in a thousand thoughtful efforts to help the helpless. They invade even the marts of trade. But on the surface it might seem that there is one place from which they are barred. It would appear that Christmas never comes to the chancelleries.

Superficial reading of the week's news—and the biggest news has been that of world politics—would make it appear that the joy and good will which so manifestly improve the relations between man and man at this time have no effect on the relations between nation and nation. The final breakdown of the naval conversations in London; the Japanese and French declarations for abrogating the Washington Treaty; the gloom and ill will voiced in predictions of a foolish and costly armaments race; the Nye committee's disclosures of how munitions makers foment the opposites of joy and peace throughout the world; Mussolini's surly, self-righteous refusal to permit any impartial adjudication of Italy's dispute with Abyssinia; the mobbing of a British soldier in the Saar on the eve of the first experiment with an international police force—it would be easy for any superficial searcher to find plenty to indicate that although to individuals

> The voice of the Christ-child tells out with delight
> That mankind are the children of God,

in their official relations nations are not conscious of the truth even at this season.

Quite possibly the warmth and cheer of Christmas make few inroads into the cold, rarefied atmosphere of haute politique. It would not be surprising if the long-range policies of nations showed little effects from the transient and too commercial observance of Christianity's birthday. Perhaps men and women who manifest the spirit of Christmas in their relations with their fellows for only a brief time each year cannot expect such ephemeral expressions of joy and good will to ameliorate permanently the rough road of international relations.

Probably we cannot hope that our statesmen will express the aspiration and wisdom, or the generosity of the Magi, until we reflect those qualities ourselves more continuously. Possibly Christmas cannot come to the chancelleries until we see the need of making our national morals and manners as good as our personal morals and manners. But there is reason for hoping that we shall eventually make joy and good will last through the year and extend from individual to national relations. Even in the last week a discerning eye can find evidences of progress.

In disagreement the manners of the naval powers have been for the most part good. The hopeful work of the League of Nations goes on in the Saar and there is every prospect of a peaceful plebiscite on January 13. Even the warlike disclosures of the arms investigation have strengthened the hands of peacemakers. And the Roosevelt Administration's attempt to hammer out a rational foreign policy by scrapping claims to neutral rights which were really claims to profit out of war and in fact made neutrality almost impossible is the most hopeful and really peaceful development in many months.

How much these evidences of hope for the eventual coming of Christmas to the chancelleries mean is a matter for individual judgment. In the passing scene some may prove as temporary as the week's crop of despondency and ill will. But an appreciation of the true meaning of Christmas gives assurance that its joy and good will are the real and permanent and that men can *realize* them in their experience. For the coming of the Christ spirit is not the event of a day. Nor is it confined in its effect to individual relations. It is the continuing and all-embracing impartation of joy and good will from their exhaustless source, the gift the angels heralded in "tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

### Trade, Treaties and Trends

CURRENT conversations between Washington and Latin-American nations on trade treaties, because more novel in the relations of the United States with Latin America, have tended to obscure the fact that many Latin-American countries have already signed trade pacts with each other in their efforts to bring about a measure of planned international economy.

Many of these have been quietly producing benefits in fields other than trade. Nations formerly enemies, such as Chile and Peru, have acted in concert where, before the trade agreement, they would have been found on opposing sides. Peru could hardly have become a member of the ABC group when these nations associated to seek a solution for the Chaco problem had she not been drawn very close to Chile by the trade treaty.

Agreement on questions of trade establishes a precedent for solving other problems by agreement rather than by force or by show of force. And if inter-Latin-American relations are today smoother, in general, it is in large part because of trade agreements. Not always have these agreements been embodied in official documents, but this matter of formality is not essential for accomplishment of desirable results. A treaty lives if there is a will back of it. It is the good will back of the Latin-American agreements which gives them vitality.

### Doleful Relief

CERTAIN American industrialists seem to have stirred up a hornets' nest when they advocated a return to a direct cash dole for relief instead of made work. The response has been a vigorous defense of work relief not only by Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, but also and in more biting terms by the United States Conference of Mayors.

At the outset it should be recognized that the dole proposal was not a final recommendation of the businessmen's conference at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It was advanced only by a subcommittee and was carefully omitted by the general committee which drafted the consensus of the meeting. It was a policy too reactionary to win a majority even of that conservative gathering. The conference recommendations urged instead the return of relief responsibility to the states as soon as practicable and acknowledged that "long-continued idleness with its unfortunate effects, both physical and moral," should be avoided wherever possible by "useful public construction projects."

The arguments in favor of work relief have to do primarily with maintaining the morale of the unemployed. Incontestably it has great value over idleness in this respect. But its critics protest and with factural basis, that it costs more money than direct relief. In rebuttal, its supporters point out that this difference in cost goes to benefit and stimulate private business and that the community gets something permanent for its money. This last claim, of course, is valid only where the work project is of actual value.

If cost is made the sole criterion of relief policy reactionary business leaders may play into the hands of the so-called radicals, for there are a number who believe that the way really to save money for the taxpayer would be to lease idle factories and let the unemployed produce goods for their own use through a system of exchange.

If it is the desire of businessmen to avoid building up a permanent class of indigents, leaners and unemployables as a public charge, then the position of the reactionary wing is short-sighted, for nothing is more calculated to do this than a direct cash dole even on a subsistence basis. The more hard-shelled industrial employers must also meet the charge of the mayors' group that "business now suggests we keep the unemployed in storage on a starvation basis until such time as private business has the opportunity to exploit human resources again."

Fortunately this is not the attitude of business in general or even that part represented by the White Sulphur Springs resolutions and it were well that business should make clear its capacity to co-operate in methods of relief that will preserve the morale and stamina as well as the mere physical bodies of workers.

### Help for British Shipping

IN ANNOUNCING terms upon which it is proposed to grant a subsidy to British tramp shipping, the British Government shows that its desire is not to make this subsidy very large, or lasting, or unconditional. The amount, not to exceed £2,000,000, will diminish as freight rates rise, to disappear if they rise high enough. It is payable in the first place only for a year. It is granted on the condition, at present deemed to have been fulfilled, that shipowners organize to avoid harmful competition.

The subsidy, as a measure of protection, has been thrust upon the British Government and shipping industry, both being reluctant to have recourse to artificial stimuli. It became necessary, owing to combined effects of the slump in international trade and excesses of economic nationalism which have led one country after another to spend huge sums of money in subsidizing their own nationals. Such expenditures have added to the glut of ships at the very time when the use for ships was reduced.

The British Government is holding out big inducements to its shipowners to scrap old vessels and construct more economical ones. Britain, dependent on ocean-going trade, cannot afford to have any but the most economical ships, and is unwilling to be driven off the ocean by foreign under-cutting due to subsidies. But she is aware that the present form of international competition does harm to everyone, and her shipowners will make the utmost efforts for understanding in their talks with foreign shipowners at the forthcoming International Conference in Berlin.

### Playboy's Spain

*Book of the Day*

READERS of Professor Starkie's adventures with his fiddle among the gypsies in Transylvania will take up his Spanish wanderings (SPANISH RAGGLE-TAGGLE, by Walter Starkie. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.) with the indulgent delight that an eloquent and unabashed romanticism always gives. You may say, This is not the Spanish road as I know it. You may add that Professor Starkie—who is above all a sociable, exuberant and genial soul—has endowed the Spaniard with every picaresque characteristic and taken from him that gravity and dignity which come before all else. You may go on to say that this is the Spanish road as Professor Starkie felt it ought to have been after reading his Borrow for the hundredth time. And that to write about Spain in the language of Borrow without having Borrow's purpose to give backbone to adventure, and without having Borrow's denunciations by which to balance his fanfares of praise, is both out of date, insignificant and to play the mountebank.

All these criticisms have substance. They detract from the merits of Professor Starkie's book. Words for their own sake, exotic, foreign, bewitch him. But, admitting all this, we are mainly criticizing an attitude and not the substance of the book. To wander through the Basque provinces and Old Castile on foot with your fiddle, earning your living by it, spending time with the gypsies—the Professor speaks *caló*—sleeping and eating rough, following the fortune of every chance encounter, argues a courageous eccentricity. There may be a touch of the professional picturesque about it, but what does that matter? The stout, innocent-eyed, pink-faced professor, unable to resist a pretty face, yet with the purest of romantic intentions, is bound to be in trouble, and in interesting trouble, in every chapter, and his gusto sweeps away all objections before it.

Moreover, there is enough romantic Spain left to justify the playboy, as the Professor's discovery of the "miraculous apparitions" of Ezquioga shows. After leaving the famous house and company of Don Ignacio Zuloaga, the painter, in Zumaya on the Basque coast, and being well supplied with gypsy information by him, Professor Starkie fiddled his way inland and happened to hear of the "apparitions." He went at once, and found himself in the midst of one of those orgies of faith, roguery, emotion and superstition which will possess a peasant community when the Virgin is alleged to have appeared. Here, on a smaller scale, were produced events similar to those which made the pilgrimage to Lourdes. One can see miracle-making in embryo in all its aspects from the fraudulent and the comic to the tragic. These chapters are admirable both for their portraiture of extraordinary types which, perhaps, Spain alone can provide, and for their sense of a situation. V. S. P.

### She Seems to Know What She *Doesn't* Want

## Neatest City in the World

IT IS hard to picture Geneva without the League, for to everybody in every land who reads the newspapers, Geneva and the League are synonymous terms. Yet there was, only fifteen years ago, a Geneva without a League; and it was not altogether certain that the League would take up its abode here. Brussels, The Hague, and Vienna were proposed as headquarters of the League.

Still, Geneva was clearly the most suitable spot, not only because of its convenient geographical position, nor even because of the neutrality of Switzerland, but also because it had long been recognized as the center of international affairs. If Geneva has not always had the League, it has, in modern times, always had the nucleus of the League.

Of all the cities I have seen—and I have traveled widely—Geneva is the neatest, the cleanest, the sweetest. It really looks like a picture post card. The blue lake, with its white swans sailing majestically, and its steamers and sailboats ruffling the waters, runs through the heart of the city. The houses, seen from the quays, seem to nestle at the foot of the green hills. But those green hills are backed by magnificent mountains which stand up, rock-ribbed and snow-topped, thrusting their peaks into the clouds.

* * *

Excellent roads invite excursions. I watch them from my window, citizens setting off at the week-end—an uninterrupted procession, hikers with their knapsacks and alpenstocks, bikers with their baskets, or motorists with provisions in the back seat, on their way to the countryside or en route for the difficult summits. There is nothing more charming than this Swiss landscape, infinitely varied, always changing in perspective, perpetually affording unexpected glimpses as a corner is reached. And the air is full of the sound of bells. Bells near and bells far, bells slow and bells fast, bells rhythmic and bells cacophonic. The cattle which carry them are probably hidden on a higher level. But surely the most characteristic sound on a Swiss journey is the clangor of the cowbells.

From Geneva, however, you can scarcely go far in any direction without finding yourself in France. Since it is at the end of the lake, and the French frontier comes up to the lake on one side and nearly up to the lake on the other, it is necessary to enter French territory. The authorities are, on the whole, unusually reasonable. There have been, it is true, interminable legal disputes between France and Switzerland about what are called the "free zones." But the ordinary person is satisfied to know that he can, on his walks abroad, pass the customs officers with a nod. He is not obliged to carry passports in his pocket whenever he takes a stroll.

Though the work of the League, so far as the public is concerned, is seasonal, and they hear of it only when there are public meetings, it does in fact operate all the year round. The officials of the League and of the Labor Office are busy preparing for other meetings—which means the collection of information, the compiling of statistics, the drawing up of documents—and giving practical form to the resolutions already adopted, and this occasions endless correspondence among sixty nations. The routine labors of the League are not often regarded, but the League owes most of its utility not to the speeches made in public, but to the quiet, conscientious and intelligent secretarial work which is done when, in the eyes of the public, the League is not in being. It is perhaps then most in being.

* * *

Nevertheless the newspaper correspondents who remain in Geneva between sessions—and their number appears to be growing, for the task is highly specialized—are somewhat despondent. They go to the League Palace two and three and four times a day, in the hope of news; and there is nothing. But they know, from ironic experience, that if they stay away one day they may miss something of great importance. So they gather, at appointed hours, in the Secretariat, and they wander up and down the Salle des Conversations. They bring whatever animation there is to this section of the building. Yet it is a poor animation compared with the lively days when delegates and experts and secretaries are going into and coming out of committee meetings and plenary assemblies. Then there is gossip galore, grave discussion, wild speculation, excited comment; and correspondents sit down to their typewriters to dash off "pieces." In between, the correspondents are left to talk among themselves, except when officials pass that way, and, though it must not be thought they find each other's company unentertaining, they would prefer the bustling tight-packed days, on which diplomatists and statesmen are called on to stand and deliver on the broad highway of the Salle.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

## North . . South . . . East . . West

*Industry's Invisible Enemies*

*By Frank L. Perrin*

THOSE of us who have, passively or otherwise, sought to encourage private initiative in the effort to restore the confidence of rugged individualists in beating back to a basis of normal activity in productive industry may be compelled to reappraise the basis of our argument. Unfortunately there are increasing evidences which go to prove that, unaided, private initiative is almost defenseless in its efforts to oppose the subtle influences which organized destructive agencies are exerting in a determined effort to break down the morale of American industrial workers. These subversive influences, often cleverly camouflaged, thus far seem to have escaped the penalty or the arresting authority which the law would impose.

As we look about and realize the fact that during the recent months while contrary currents have hindered a return to so-called normal conditions in productive industry, while resentment has been manifested because of the attempted interposition of regulatory authority, and while the champions of or apologists for the codes have urged the display of greater individualism in efforts toward rehabilitation, individual or independent initiative has been interfered with or blocked by the hidden hand of industry's invisible enemies. Why is it that the accusing finger is not pointed directly at these lurking public foes? In a Massachusetts mill which has been in operation many years, and which normally employed more than a thousand workers, the influence of "outside agitators" has been so effective that final liquidation has been ordered. This action was taken despite the fact that a majority of the workers desired to remain at their tasks as the pay which had been offered.

* * *

In San Francisco, earlier in the year, a general strike was ordered by leaders of radical labor groups. There, with the issue clearly defined, and with the influence disclosed in its true light, peace was soon restored. In Minneapolis the strike ordered in the dispute between truck operators and their employers revealed the ungloved hand of the enemy. The agitators there were encouraged by ambitious politicians who had visions of a corporative state and the political regimentation of all industry.

In Wisconsin the strike in the Kohler factories is historic, though recent. The dispute there was not between organized labor in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and employing capital represented in productive industry. It was inspired and continued by influences which would first destroy, that domination might thereby be gained by mass action.

Enumerated here are only four of many significant cases where the results of these subversive influences have been apparent. Scores and probably hundreds of less conspicuous conflicts have been waged, all without the resentment of the American people being sufficiently aroused to demand the courageous and effective application of the remedy. Organized labor, as represented in the A. F. of L., must assume its just share of the responsibility, or the blame, for not dealing effectively, or summarily, with its discredited ally. It is hardly reasonable to suspect that the recognized labor organizations, through their leaders, have hoped to profit through the vicarious efforts, reprehensible and discredited, of the more radical left wing.

* * *

And yet it has been apparent from the day when industrial regimentation under the codes was proposed that organized labor was determined, first of all, to fortify and, if possible, improve its position and its status. Thereby there was offered to the radical element an opportunity to intervene.

This interference by radicals and their sympathizing converts has not always been overt or physical. Into the receptive consciousness of millions of American men and women who have found themselves unemployed or only partially employed during the years of economic depression there has been poured, surreptitiously and continuously, a flood of deceptive but evidently persuasive argument designed to convince those who might be made to believe that all the economic ills of the world are traceable to the so-called capitalistic system. Apparently many of these thus persuaded have not yet learned that this is not true.

In the Massachusetts case to which reference has been made it is indicated that an established industry occupying a factory plant estimated to be worth upward of $1,000,000 will go into voluntary liquidation. Declining in value will be the homes of perhaps a thousand workers, to say nothing of the stores, schools, amusement places and shops which serve them. The price paid for stupid indifference to a troublesome excrescence on the body politic is entirely too big.

## The Wide Horizon

### French Statism Under Fire

*By Mallory Browne*

PARIS

THE French Government is hard at work trying to discard one of the essential features of America's New Deal. M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, France's Prime Minister, is busy planning ways to get rid of governmental control and intervention in industry, while President Roosevelt is equally occupied in extending the Government's grip on American business banking and commerce.

"The abandonment of liberty is the central factor in the present economic disorder," M. Flandin declares, and he builds his Government's program on the assertion that "the economic régime of constraint has everywhere ended in bankruptcy; as a remedy for unemployment, for agricultural overproduction, for the decline in internal and international trade, we shall return little by little to economic liberalism."

These outspoken condemnations of governmental interference in business clearly point to some fundamental contrast between the situation in France and that in the United States. This difference may be briefly summed up as follows: France has already attained a state of governmental intervention far surpassing that attained or even envisaged by the New Deal.

* * *

For the French Government not only operates the telephone, telegraph and radio, as is the case in most European countries—though not in the United States; it has also a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of powder and saltpeter, of matches and of tobacco. It runs two of the six principal railroad lines in France, and exerts a controlling influence on the other four through its financial aid. It mines practically all the fertilizer produced in France. It has for fifteen years owned and exploited the coal mines of the Saar Basin. It controls very closely the production, importation and sale of petroleum in France.

Furthermore, the French Government has virtually complete control of all commercial aviation. It dominates French shipping through a policy of subsidies which has brought administrative control in its train. It participates very largely in the production of hydroelectric power; and it owns the concessions of several important thermal establishments.

The Government also intervenes very extensively in banking. It participates in the operation of a number of banks: the National Bank of Commerce and Industry, the Bank of Alsace Lorraine, the Bank of Indo-China; and it frequently steps in to save from collapse banks which are in difficulty.

In addition to all these and many more similar instances, it obliges every employer to contribute to social insurance; and it fixes the price the farmer must get for his wheat and even regulates the amount the householder must pay for his bread!

* * *

All this governmental interference in business has led in France to a bureaucratic condition which M. Flandin terms "étatisme"—statism—and which he condemns as harmful and dangerous. Its only effect, he avers, is to impoverish the taxpayer while enriching the speculator. "When the accumulated charge of salaries, pensions, loans, indemnities, subsidies and relief funds has gotten to be greater than that fraction of the national income which may safely be taken from the nation's production in the form of taxes, then statism will explode like a rotten fruit," he declares.

Nevertheless, this bureaucracy of functionaries that has grown up around state intervention has its defenders; and M. Flandin admits that the return to economic liberalism must be very gradual. Nor does he envisage an outright restoration of unbridled liberty in the economic field. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he holds that the worker must be protected against an anarchic and selfish individualism. In the future, he says, liberty must be "organized, controlled and defended."

It is certain, of course, that M. Flandin in his condemnation of governmental intrusion in business and his advocacy of a return to economic liberty was not referring in any way to the New Deal. The difference in the situation of the two countries is clear. M. Flandin opposes, not an intelligent surveillance of industry in the interests of the general public, but the multiplication of state interventions in such a way that control of industry by the Government tends in practice to become control of the Government by industry in its own interests.

But if too close a comparison should not be drawn between economic conditions in the two countries, the fact that France today appears anxious to discard one of the essential elements of the New Deal is nevertheless a significant development which might be profitably pondered in America.

### Mirror of Opinion

#### Peace Is a Great Unit

ALL lovers of peace are profoundly grateful to President Roosevelt for what he has already done to help everywhere the cause of international disarmament and international co-operation, and I am quite sure the British people would be delighted if our two countries could be associated with those objects.

But do not let us forget that peace is a great unit, and wherever it is broken its construction all over the world is weakened. It is therefore no less the interest than the duty of great peace-loving countries to work, not for local freedom from war, but for universal peace.—*Viscount Cecil in conversation on Anglo-American co-operation.*